Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, July 30, 1823. No. 1730.

To be Sold,

IN the Fort of Bombay, the House now in the occupation of H. P. HADOW and J. FAWCETT, Esquires, the property of Wm. MACKIE, Esquire, late on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.—Application to be made to JOHN LECKIE, SAMUEL SPROULE, and G. C. IRWIN, Esquires, the constituted Attorneys of the proprietor.

Bombay, 28th May 1823.

જાહેર ખબર.

વેચવાનુછે

શ્રી મુમબઇ નાં દવા ખાનાંનો શાહેબ મીશતર મેકી ફનો તેહ નુ ઘેર ૧ શ્રી મુમબઇ નાં કીલા મધેછે જેમ ફવડાં મીશતર હાડો તથા પ્રાશીટ શાહેબ રેહેછે તે વેચવાનુછેવાશતે જેહને જોઇતુંહોઇ તે મીશતર લીકી અથવા ઇશપ રોલ તથા ફિરીન શાહેબ તે પેણીનાં વકીલછે તે પાશે આવીને પુછે*

તારીખ ૨૮ મી મેઇ ૧૮૨૩

FOR SALE

On Commission

AT THE OFFICE OF THE LATE

Mr. Milburn,

A Few Cases of very Superior

Champaigne,

IMPORTED PER

PIGGOTT,

White per Single Dozen 70 Rs. per Doz.
Ditto per Case of 3 Doz. 65 "

Bombay, 16th July 1823.

Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee & Sons,

HAVE FOR SALE

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Genuine Otto of Roses,

IN

Cut Glass Bottles,

AT

6 AND 8 RUPEES EACH.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Lost,

On Saturday Evening last,

ON THE SPLANADE,

AN ENGLISH TERRIER

BITCH,

COLOUR BLACK

With Brown Face & Legs,

BREAST WHITE,

FOX TAILED,

WHOEVER will bring the same to the GAZETTE OFFICE, shall receive Rupess 20, Reward.

Bombay, 30th July 1823.

Mr. Prinsep,

HAS RECEIVED PER

Royal George

A Consignment of very Superior

WINES

FROM

Harper and Bell,

Consisting of

OLD Sherry in Butts, for sale at 800 Rupees.

Superior Ditto of a quality sold in Calcutta at 960 Rupees 860.

Ditto in 3 Dozen Cases at 20 Rupees per Dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 Dozen Chests at 20 Rupees Dozen.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 Dozen Ditto at 12 Rupees Ditto.

Claret in 6 Dozen Chests at 40 Rupees Dozen.

Bombay, 16 July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tomorrow the 31st Instant,

AT THE FIRST HOUSE AFTER PASSING THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TIMBER ON COLABAH,

The Neat and Modern

Household Furniture

OF

Capt. Robert Graham.

AMONGST which is an Upright "Cotage" Piano Forte nearly new, it is a fine full toned Instrument.

Bombay, 30th July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday August 4th 1823.

AN Entire Invoice, of new Books, imported by a late arrival, amongst which are some *New Publications* such as Peveril of the Peak, Travels in Ireland in 1822, History of Maria Antoinette by Madame Capon, Count de Las Cases Journal, General Gaurgaud, and Count Montholon's Campaigns of Bonaparte, and many other interesting works.

AND

Some New Music in Sheets; Books of Drawings of Views in London, Dublin, and St. Helena, also Panpramas of London, in small Rolls.

The above will be detailed in Catalogues, now in the press.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 9th August,

THE FOLLOWING, BELONGING TO

D. Christie, Esq.

OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

OLD L. P. Madeira Wine from the well known House of Keirs & Co. —It has been upwards of four years in Bottle—and two, Rich Cut Desert Services.

ALSO, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT

Globe Lamps,—Wall Shades,—Plated Pillar Shades,—Plain and Cut wine Glasses,—Tumblers—and a number of French Silver Watches.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission a few of Collier's Patent Cylinder Rifle fowling Pieces, price Rs. 720.

The attention of Sportsmen is particularly requested to this invention, the construction of the Gun being very Simple, *whilst it possesses the advantage of five Barrels with only the weight of a common fowling Piece.*

N. B. Pistols on a similar principle are manufactured by the Patentee, orders for which or for Guns accompanied by a reference for Payment in London, will be punctually attended to.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Advertisement.

THERE WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday next the 1st Proximo,

AT THE

Godown

No. 8.

IN HENSHAW'S BUILDING,

The following Goods lately imported from England.

SADLERY from Milroy, consisting of a variety of spare articles—stirrups, bridles, horse clothiug, girths, breaking tackle, chariot, gig and riding bitts, with a few Military, hussar and hunting saddles, bridles and furniture.

A quantity of Perfumery, Essence of Pepperment, Soda and Sedlitz Powders, Medicine Chests, Medicines &c.

A Few very elegant imitations of Cashmere Shawls.

An Invoice of Thread Lace Veils, Kerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

A few Sets of Musical Glasses in Mahogony Cases with instruction books.

A Case of English Umbrellas.

A few dozens of Morocco Skins of different colors.

Superior Madeira and English Claret in Hhds, and Port Wine, (Quarts and Pints) in half Chests.

TERMS, CASH.

And the articles to be taken away immediately.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Hormojee Bhiccajee & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW HOGSHEADS OF

Hodgson's

PALE ALE.

AT 50 RUPEES PER HHD.

Imported per Ship

Charles Forbes,

ENQUIRE at their OFFICE near the Church Gate.

Bombay, 30th July 1823.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT all Persons having Claims or Demands on WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esquire, late Master in Equity and Clerk of the Small Causes in the honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, are requested to prefer the same for Examination and Settlement to Mr. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Solicitor, at his Office in the Fort, between the hours of ten and four on Tuesday next, the 5th of August, or on any following Tuesday between the same hours.

The Claims will be registered as given in to Mr. MORGAN and will be settled with as little delay as practicable as they stand on the said Register.

BOMBAY, 29th July 1823. } (2)

ખબર•ફ્રીમાંથી• આપીછેજે• મીશતર•ફ્રેરશ્રીન•શા•ફ્રેબ•જે•નાં મદાર•રીઝારડર•ફોરટ•મધે•ઇઝ્ક ટીની•ફોરટ•નો•માશતર•તથા•નાં થેલા•ઝજીમાઓની•ફોરટનો•મેઇ નો•ફતો•તે• શા ફ્રેબ• ઉપર•ફ્રિ•ઓ ફોદાની• બાબતનું• શરવે• જણાં ઓ•ફે•જંફેનું• લેફણું• તથા•દાવો• ફોર્તિ•લોફોને• ખરજ• ફરીછેજે• તપાશવાશાનું• તથા•માંડીવાલવા શાનું•મીશતર• ઉલીઅમ•ફારાબ રનર•મારગીન•ફોરટનો•વફીલછે તેફની•આફરીશનો•તા• ૫ મી• આગશટને• મંગલવારને•દીને•ફ લાફ ૧૦ થીતે•ફલાફ• ૪ સ્રધી• લાવે•ને•દર• મંગલવારે•મંગલવા રે•જ•ફલાફ•સ્રધી•લાવીને•દેખારે મી૦ મારગીનને•દેખાડરેતે દાવાઓને•નોયરે•અને•નોયેં આ•

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

માફક જેમ ધની આવશે તેમ
નાકીદ કરીને માડીવાલશે ટલે
જે ૧ પછવાડે બીજાને પેહલાં
૧ તુ માડીમાલશે નેપછી ૨ તુ
આડીવાલશે *
તા૦ ૨૯ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

FOR.

Madras and Calcutta.

THE SHIP.

ASIA,

WIEL Sail for Madras and Calcutta early in next Springs. For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and Co. or to Captain W. L. POPE.

Bumbay, 30th July 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th July 1823,

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts (Paragraphs 14, 21, 28 to 31, 33, and 34, 48, 56, 66, to 68, 82, to 84, 87, 94, and 95, 115 116, 119, to 124, of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 5th February 1822.

The Hon'ble Court having directed the Member of the Medical Board to be hereafter relieved at the expiration of four years, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that period be in the first instance computed from the 1st May last.

With reference to the 83d Paragraph of the Court's letter, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the instructions therein contained will have effect on any future appointment to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the Medical Board

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 5th February 1823.

16 to 18. An application from Lieutenant Colonel Hessman, for the Pay and Batta of Colonel as Lieutenant Commandant of the 2d Battalion of Artillery on the Death of Colonel Griffith; complied with for reasons given.

14. Your decision on the application of Lieut. Colonel Hessman is in conformity with our intentions as expressed in the 4th Paragraph of our Military letter to the 3rd December 1806.

33. Mrs. Beatty; widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Beatty, having produced the necessary documents, recommanded to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

21. Mrs. Beatty has been admitted by us to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

28. Our Sanction of the appointment of a third Member to the Medical Board was communicated in our Letter of the 3rd April 1822, and our Orders in respect to the Salaries of the Members of that Board will be conveyed to you in a separate Dispatch.

29 It is our intention that the Members of the Medical Board shall hereafter be relieved from that situation at the expiration of four years from the date of their respective appointments to it; this Regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointments of General Officers to the Staff; namely that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion that the continued Service of any Member of the Medical Board is indispensable to the Public Interests, you may continue him in the situation until our decision on the case shall be made known to you. In every such case, you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable dalay.

30. The Medical Gentlemen thus relieved from the duties of the Medical Board will be at liberty either to return to Europe on the retiring Pensions to which they may be respectively entitled, or to resume their duties as Surgeons on the Establishment.

31. The provision made under our present orders for the comfort and advantage of the Officers of your Medical Establishment added to those they already enjoy of retiring on Pensions at an early period, under our orders of 1796 and 1812, together with the provision now made for their more early attainment of seats at the Medical Board is, in our opinion, ample and commensurate with the advantages of our Military Servants in general.

43 to 47 A memorial from Assistant Surgeon Gilder praying to be restored to his original rank on the Medical Establishment sent Government in unison with the opinion of the Medical Board, consider that Mr. Gilder has no pretensions to the boon he requests, as he relinquished all pretensions to promotion in the line of his profession in 1813, on establishing an Agency House in Guzerat.

33 We entirely concur with you in opinion that Mr. Gilder has no just claim to the rank which has solicited.

48 to 50. Forward a memorial from Lieutenant Colonel D. Clieland in reference to that from Major Staunton, transmitted in Letter of the 6th December last.

34. Our reply to the memorial of Major Staunton (conveyed in the Military letter of the 27th December 1822, 112 to 14) renders any remark on the subject of Lieutenant Colonel Clieland's memorial unnecessary.

14. Captian Nash, of the 10th Regt, Native Infantry having reported his arrival at an Indian Port previously to the expiration of his five years, absence from India, admitted on the Establishment; although owing to a very tedious voyage he did not reach his own Presidency until eight days beyond that period.

48. Your Proceedings on this occasion wer correct.

15. The result of the enquiries on the subject of the Invalid embarked at Bombay on board the "Ann" submitted; from which it appears that no blame is to be attached to the Medical Officers of His Majesty's 47th & 56th. Regiments or to the Medical Board, and that the declaration of the Surgeon of the Ann to the Inspector of Hospitals at the Mauritius is Groundless.

56. This report is satisfactory.

25 to 8. It having appeared that no specific Salary is granted by Regulation to the Military Secretaries to General Officers, but that 4 Rs. per diem have been drawn and sanctioned as such since the year 1796, when a similar amount was fixed for the Military Secretaries to the Governor and Commander in Chief; Government suggest as the allowonces to the latter have been changed (one in fact and the other by recommandation) the expediency of encreasing the Salary of the Secretaries to General Officers in the Field to 300 Rupees per Month. This Rule has been applied to the allowance of Major Jackson, of His Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guard's as Military Secretary to Major General Lionel Smith on the late Expedition to the Persian Gulph, the excess to be refunded if disapproved by Court.

66. The Salary allowed to a Secretary to a Gen. Officer on Service in Bengal is Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) per month, in lieu of all contingencies of office, Servants &c.

67. We do not think is proper to authorize a large Salary at your Presidency; and we direct that the difference drawn by Major Jackson be refunded.

29 to 31. At the Commander in Chief's recommendation an Establishment has been formed with a view to the accommadation of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons on their first Arrival, and to the prevention of the inconveniences and impositions to which they are subject; and an arrangement has been sanctioned similar to those adopted at the other Presidencies. A superintending Officer has accordingly been appointed on a Salary of 200 Rupees per month. The Proceedings on the occasion referred to.

68. This arrangement has our approbation and sanction.

69. The Widow of the late Captain Harrison recommended for admission on Lord Clive's Fund.

82. Will be attended to.

70 to 3. The Salary of the Secretry to the Medical Board increased to 600 Rs. per Month, and an increase of 100 Rupees per Month granted him for Office Establishment subject to Court's confirmation. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the strong recommandation of the Medical Board and in consideration of the augmented duties devolving on that Officer when made "Accountant" as well as "Secretary" to the Board by the arrangements reported in Letter of 12th March 1821.

83. We shall not object to the grant of a Salary of six hundred Rupees a month to the Secretary of the Medical Board, but adverting to the extent of business imposed upon him, as stated by the Medical Board; we direct that he be allowed to hold any other situation than that of Secretary to the Medical Board; nor to draw any other allowance than his Salary as such, together with the Pay & Batta of his rank.

74 to 3. Mr. Sub Assistant Surgeon Falion

84. In reference to

has been promoted to the Rank of Field Assistant Surgeon under the precedent of the cases of Mr. Alvarez and others; in consideration of his highly meritorious Character & conduct.

93 and 4. A memorial from Cornet Urquhart, 1st Native Cavalry, complaining of the ttansfer of Infantry Officers that that branch of the Service subm itted wi h an observation of Government on the case,

11 to 115, On the representation of the Military Board, Major Egan of the Marine Battalion has been appointed President of the standing Committee of Survey and has been granted a Salary equal to the additional half Batta of his Rank; which indulgence Court are recommended to extend to the other Members.

95. The allowance to Major Egan is therefore to be discontinued.

II. The application of the Widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. Mignan to be admitted on Lord Clive's Fund submitted to favorable consideration. Mrs. Mignan was unable to procure a certificate of her marriage through certain circumstances mentioned in her affidavit; and Lieutenant Colonel Mignan was not on the effective list at the time of his demise.

115. As the clause in the deed of agreement entered into between the Company and the late Lord Clive, which specifies the classes of Individuals that shall be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, expressly provides that the widows of such officers only, as may become Invalids or Supperannuated, or may die in the service, are eligible to the Pension; and as Lieutenant Colonel Mignan had voluntarily retired from the Service, we cannot consider his widow entitled to be admitted a Pensioner on the Fund.

12. Recommending Serjeant Joseph Newall of the Artillery to be permitted to return to his Rank in case of a recovery, or to be employed at the Depot at Chatham.

II. Though we have attended to your recommendation in the case of Serjeant Newall, we cannot approve of the principle of allowing non-Commissioned officers to come home on sick certificate under an idea of being eligible to enjoy their full pay while at home and to return with their Rank to India; and we therefore desire that you will not in future grant such permission to any non, Commissioned officer.

119. We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment to return to their duty viz.

Captain Edward Ford Hamilton,
Lieutenant Thomas Myine,
Major John Taylor.

120 Captain Edward Towsey of your Estaplishment has received our permission to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present season 1822 | 23.

121. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain James Imerarity,
Brevet Captain and Lieutenant George Sangster.

122. Major William Sandwith of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in England until the departure of the Company's Ship "Waterloo" which is appointed to sail for your Presidency in February next.

123. We have permitted Mr. David Forbes to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon and and we direct that he succeed as and Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

124. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz,

Captain Joseph Brown,
Lieutenant Charles Waddington,

The Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by Government dated 5th April 1899, (the rules of which were in General Order of 4th December 1817, rendered applicable to all stations subordinate to this Government,) and to state that the mode of issuing the process of the English Courts for enforcing the attendance of the persons alluded to in the 8th Article will in future issue through the Commanding Officer whether European or Native.

Bombay Castle's 5th April 1805.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

Since the Establishment of the Adawlut and the Proclamation by which all person were required to take notice of it's institutions, (a Copy of which was forwarded thro' the Commanding Officer of the troops for the information of that Department) the Officer in Command of the Garrison of Broech retains no authorsty whatsoever the Inhabitants of the said Town or District, and in like manner as the Judge and Magistrate of Broach has been required to be guided by the Judicial Regulations, enacted for the Town and Division of Surat, so is the Officer in Command there to be guided by the letter and spirit of the notifications and rules laid down in General Orders issued at Surat, and heretofore in Malabar, on the first institution of Courts of Justice in that Province, according to the following articles,

2. The Court of Adawlut possesses the sole and exclusive right to administer Justice both in Civil and Criminal cases, over all the Natives whether Military or not the Officer in command of the Garrison of Broach, or of the Troops in the District, retaining no jurisdiction or any authority whatever, excepting those who are subject to Martial law in the conguizance of Officers of a Military description.

3. The utmost attention to be paid by all Officers to concilate the good will and confidence of the Natives on the late reestablishment of the Honoble Company's administration in and over the city and District of Broach, with a view to impress on their minds the salutary conviction, that their good and advantage are, and will continue to be the primary object of the British Government.

4 in this view, particular attention is to be paid not to shock the religious prepossession of either the Mohomedans, Hindoos, or Parsees, more espicially by entering or occupying any of their Temples, or sacred places, under any pretext what soever,

5. Free egress and regress is to be allowed to the Inhabitants with their customary arms, but Strangers appearing at the gates of the Town of Broach with their arms, to be stopped till permission be obtained from the Magistrate, to whom the Officer of the Guard is immediately to apply.

6. No shop keepers, Artizans, Coolies, or other description of natives are to be forced to tender services without hire; and all compulsive labour is prohibited, unless such as shall be authorized by the Magistrate of the City, to whom, when Officers are at a loss for Servants or Workmen, and cannot procure their willing attendance at the usual rate of hire, application is to be made through the Commanding Officer, on notice from whom, the Magistrate will not fail to attend to their accommodation as far as the nature of the case may admit.

7. Particular attention is to be paid to prevent the Natives being interrupted or insulted in the observance of their religious ceremonies or in those of their other occasions of joy or mourning, with no part of which has any Officer, soldier or Sepoy, the least plea or pretext to interfere.

8. No Officer or Soldier to strike, ill use or confine any Inhabitants of the Town or District of Broach; whenever they have cause of Complaint against any such Inhabitants, they are to state the circumstances to the Magistrate and appeal to him for Justice, in like manner as it is optional with every person to apply to the Adawlut and Police jurisdiction for redress against any native Officer or Sepoy, and altho' the Judge and Magistrate will be disposed on such occurrences to refer the subject matter of complaint to the Commanding Officer, this will not however prevent the parties thus complained against, from being amenable to the Court, should the result of the reference fail of proving satisfactory to the complainant, or parties deeming themselves aggrieved, and that on his, her, or their renewed application to the Judge and Magistrate, the latter shall think there still continues probable cause of aggrievement unredressed in which and in all other cases, if the complaint be against a Native Officer or regular Sepoy, the Court process for enforcing the attendance of the party or parties required to answer will issue thro' the Commanding Officer, who is to be held responsible for causing due and ready obedience to it's requisition, whilst in the case of Camp followers and Officers' servants the Court's Summons will be served on them in like manner as in respect to other natives.

9. All applications of whatsoever description from Officers to the Judge and Magistrate of the City, are in future to be made through the medium of the Commandant of the Garrison.

10. The Judge and Magistrate is prohibited from corresponding by letter with any Person on the duties of his Office otherwise than with the Commanding Officer for the purposes above specified.

Captain P. Y. Waugh, of the 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed certificates, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct Supernumerary Lieutenant Thomas Henry Ottley, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be brought upon the effective strength, vice Lieutenant John G. Birds, deceased on the 2d instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract, Paras. 2d to 4th of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 26th March last.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 26th March 1823.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Captain Michael D. Gallwey,
Ensign Frederick Durack,
Lieutenant, Thomas D'Arey Moris,

3d. We have permitted Lieutenant, Elhanan W. Jones of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present Season 1822, 23.

We have permitted James Dunne M. D. to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a furture time.

Bombay Castle 18th July 1823.

Adverting to the General Orders by Government, dated 9th July 1822; The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the regulated allowances for a Soldier's Child to be drawn for the legitimate Children of all European Pensioned Soldier's to the same extent as when their Fathers were on the effective strength of the Army; but the allowance for wives is only to be drawn by those non, Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers who are on the Rolls of the "Invalid Class of the Veteran Company, while present at it's Head Qaurters, at whatever station they may be fixed.

Bombay Castle 19th July 1823.

The Governor in Council considering the trouble and inconvenience to which the Commanding Officers of European and Native Corps, are occasionally subject in collecting the full amount for which the effects of a deceased Officer may have been sold; when taken Charge of by them according to the Articles of War, is pleased to declare that all Officers who have or may hereafter purchase the effects of deceased Officers at public Sales in Camp or at Militiary Stations, and are or may be prevented from paying for the same according to the terms of sale by unforseen circumstances, shall be liable to be called upon for such debts by the Divisional Paymaster within whose range they may happen to be serving or by the Regimentel Paymaster according to the following scale.

FOR DEBTS UNDER 1000 RUPEES.

Colonels of Regiments Rupees	250	per Month.
Lieutenant Colonels,	200	do,
Majors,	153	do.
Captains,	75	do,
Subalterns,	45	do,
Conductors,	20	do,
Serjeants,	5	do,
Corporals or Drumers,	3	do,
Privates,	2	do,

NATIVES,

One fourth of the Pay of the respective Ranks do.

The Stoppages from Field Officers and Captains, where the purchases may exceed one thousand Rupees each to be at the following rate per Month.

Colonels of Regiments, Rs.	300
Lieutenant Colonels,	250
Majors,	200
Captains,	150

The rule is considered only to apply when there e-

possible Officer deems such a mode of proceeding expedient for the recovery of money for which he is rendered answerable by the Articles of War and Rules of the service, and not to be resorted to upon every occasion of the sale of such property, when the purchasers continue upon the spot.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1823.

The following Cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Licensed Ships Royal George and Euphrates, the former on the 11th and the latter on the 12th Instant, and having produced the Certificates and Covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from the dates specified against their names.

The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns; date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. of Certificates.

672 Messrs. J. Brownrigg Belassis, 681 „ George Wilson, 710 „ John Jackson, 720 „ Thos. Gamble Fraser, } Arrived on board the Licensed Ship Euphrates on the 12th Instant.

771 „ George Johnson, 780 „ Edward Samuel Thompson, } Arrived on the Licensed Ship Royal George on the 11th Instant.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Samuel Love,—Arrived on the Licensed Ship Euphrates on the 12th Instant.

Mr. David Forbes,—Arrived on the Licensed Ship Royal George on the 11th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st. July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appointed Lieut. Wilson, Quarter Master and Interpreter of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry to superintend the repairs authorized to be made to the public buildings at *Deesa*.

Lieutenant Thomas Leighton of the 7th Regiment N. I. a Cadet of the Second Class of the Season 1807, having become entitled by the rule laid down by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their dispatch of 30th June 1819, to the Brevet Rank of Capt. on the 4th June last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote him to that rank accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1823.

Surgeon Gideon Colquhoun, Medical Department, having retired in Europe from the Hon'ble Company's Service from the 30th September 1821, as notified in the Hon'ble Court of Directors dispatch under date 19th February 1823, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotion.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon James Dow to take rank, vice G. Colquhoun retired.—Date of Rank 1st. October 1821.

Surgeon Edmund C. Harrison to take rank, vice Baird deceased,—ditto 6th November 1821.

Surgeon Charles Dowe (deceased) to take rank, vice Jukes deceased,—ditto. 11th November 1821.

Surgeon Richard Sharpe to take rank, vice Taylor deceased.—ditto 7th December 1821.

Surgeon Thos. P. Weeks to take rank, vice Mitchell retired,—ditto. 3d January 1822.

Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to take rank, vice W. Atkin, deceased,—ditto. 16th April 1822.

Surgeon James Mc. Aam to take rank, vice W. Hall, deceased,—ditto. 16th August 1822.

Surgeon Richard Harvey Kennedy, M. D. to take rank, vice C. Dawe, deceased,—ditto 12th Dec. 1822.

Surgeon John Warner to take rank, vice Panton, deceased,—ditto 22d Dec. 1822.

Surgeon George A. Stuart to take rank, vice Maxwell, promoted,—ditto 13th Feb. 1823.

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Howell Powell to be Surgeon, vice Strachan promoted to Superinteding Surgeon,—Date of rank 11th May 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary.

P. Mya's Poetry came too late for insertion in this Paper, we shall with pleasure reserve a place for it in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY 1823.

We republish the following interesting Intelligence.

MADRAS GAZETTE EXTRA.

FRIDAY JULY 18TH 1823.

Gazette Office, 1 P. M.

In announcing the arrival of H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, Capt. Westphall from England, we have no *direct* intelligence to communicate to our Readers: the *Jupiter* having taken her departure from the British shores prior to the H. C. Ship *Atlas*.—To an Indian Community the arrival of our Governor-General the Right Honorable LORD AMHERST is a notification of the highest importance.—His Lordship landed under the customary salute about 20 minutes past 12.—The *Jupiter*, we understand, fell in with an English Ship near the Cape, which gave unquestionable information that War had been declared between France and Spain.

We last week communicated to our readers the proceedings in London of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge on occasion of the lamented death of the late Bishop of Calcutta. We perceive that a meeting of the Society has been holden at Madras, in which it was determined, after a very feeling and forcible speech from the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey to invite the Members of the Society to contribute one guinea each towards the Monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral London. It should be observed that, some time since and previously to the proceedings in London, a Subscription was raised in Bombay among the Clergy and a few of the Bishop's friends towards a monument to be erected to his memory in the Cathedral Church at Calcutta, the amount about 220£ was sent by the Archdeacon to the Bishops of London and Landaff with a request that they would dispose of the contribution in aid of the purpose specified, so as best to do honour to the memory of the first Bishop of Calcutta whose learning piety and zeal will be long revered by those who had tee happiness of witnessing them, and whose services in the promotion of Christian Knowledge will be blessed by many succeeding generations.

The observations made in the Calcutta Papers regarding the age and character of the Ship *Sawllow* lately lost having led us to make enquiries on the subject, knowing that she was built at this port, we publish the result which we believe to be accurate as far as respects the intermediate periods of her destiny, having no doubt of the correctness of the first and latter part of the account.

The Sawllow was built in Bombay Dock-Yard by Manackjee Lowjee the Head Builder, Uncle to the late Jamsetjee Bomanjee. She was laid down in 1777 and launched on 2d April 1778. She was first employed as a Company's Packet and made several trips to England, she was then taken into the Bombay Marine, and after a short time returned to the Packet service in which she continued for many years.

She was commanded by the following persons viz. Captains Bendy, Hall, Penny, (while in the Marine,) Anderson, Curtis, Clifton, and Suard, and during the period she was employed as a Packet, the following Public Characters were passengers on board her, Lord Macartney returning to England from his Government of Madras, Lord Cornwallis, on his appointment to India as Governor General, she conveyed the same Nobleman back to England from Calcutta Sir John Shore from his Supreme Government, Mr. Petrie from the Council at Madras and various other functionaries of rank.

About the year 1800 the Swallow not being required as a packet was sold to the Danes-fitted in London and went to Copenhagen, whence she is supposed to have proceeded to the West Indies, but while there was seized by a British Man of War for a breach of Treaty and condemned as a prize. She was cut out from her anchorage by a Sloop of War after a severe action in which the British lost a number of her Crew.

She was then purchased into the Kings Service, became the *Silly* Sloop of War, and was latterly commanded by Captain Sheriff: after serving some time in the West India she was on her passage home dismasted and received other damage in a violent Gale of Wind.

On her return to England she was sold out of the Kings Service and bought by some Merchants in London; made three voyage to this her parent port as a Free Trader, and was lost in Bengal on her fourth voyage outward.

We recommend to the notice of our commercial readers the proceedings of the Vice Chancellors court, particularly the case of Grant and Co. against Lindsay and Co.

We are requested by a friend to state that in consequence of the very careless manner in which some Natives (Banyans) were driving a Buggy in one of the narrow Roads in Guirgam on the close of Sunday evening, the Palquee coming in contact with the Buggy was carried along with it nearly 30 yards when the Buggy was overturned and the Palqee broken; our friend fortunately flung

himself out of the Palquee and escaped with a very slight contusion in the leg. If he had not done so, our friend who is "amicus clericalis" thinks that nothing short of Omnipotence could have saved his closing his earthly accounts at Guirgam; he therefore very properly took the Banyans and the Buggy to the Police office and Mr. Gray, has dealt with them according to Law.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. Smith, 6th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. N. Campbell, Duckhan Survey.

Capt. J. G. Grefith, Commisary of Stores P. D.

Lieut. W. W. Jackson, 1 B 6 Regiment.

Ensign J. Jockson, 1 B 6 Regiment.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—July 23d, Imaum Ship Woodmaney, Nacqudah Abdulla, Returned back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—22d Imaum Ship Woodmaney, Nacqudah Abdulla, to Malay Coast.

23d Ship John Munro, J. H. Greene to Calcutta.

French Ship Uranie, Charles Tielo, to Mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

By John Munro—Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Osborne, Doctor Mercer, Lieut Faucourt, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. Mortlock, Civel Service.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Royal George, for London.
Euphrates, for ditto.
H. C. { Seal by Castle, for China. / Brigwater, for ditto.
Charles Farbes, ditto.
Grenelg, for Bengal.
Asia, for ditto.
Eliza, for ditto.
Kusrovic, for Bussorah.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JULY 4.—A large inward bound Ship with a Pilot Vessel anchored at the New Anchorage, at 4 P. M. yesterday supposed to be the H. C. Ship Windsor.

5. Ship Ann, R. H. Gibson, Commander, from Madras 18th June and Eskapedy 25th ditto.

OFF CALCUTTA.

5. The Ann.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Brig Phillip Dundas, J L. Scarvell, Commander, for the Isle of France, in 2 or 3 day.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER H. C. SHIP ROYAL GEORGE. For England, Mr. and Mrs. Spankie, 5 Children, and Lieut, Williams. H. M. 44th Foot. For Penang, Mr. Staniforth. For Sincapore, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Crawford, Lieutenant Edwards, Arty, and H. Watts, Esq.

PER BRIG PHILLIP DUNDAS. For Mauritius, Mrs Scarvell, Master Henry Scarvell, and Mr. H. Passmore.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 5th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—Circassian, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE

Remain,—H. C. Ships General Kyd, Kent, Hythe, Royal George and Windsor,

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

July 8th, Ship Ernest, Captain J. Mackey, from Port Louis and Mauritius 16th, and Point Galle 28th June, and Trincomalie 5th July Do. Ship Maitland, Captain W. Kinsey, from Rangoon 29th April, and Acheen 15th June.—9th H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain Edmund Tincombe, from Penang 17th June.—10th Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell, from Bussorah 25th April, Bushire 18th May, and Bombay 25th June.—13th, Ship Scotia, Captain Agnew, from Calcutta 10th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 9th, Ship Malabar, Captain R. S. Fielder, for Rangoon.—12th, Marquis of Hastings, Capt. J. Barclay, for London.

General Register of Marriages' Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 22d Instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, George Smyttan, Esq. Surgeon to Miss Carr.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. Marcus Joseph, of a Son.

On the 11th July, the Wife of Sub-Conductor N Hughes, of a son.

At Darwar on the 13th inst. the Lady of Lieut. Thos. Harris, Darwar Sebundies, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On Friday the 18th Inst. at the House of Lieut Col. Sandwith, Mr. Francis Leant, Midshipman of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Waterloo; an amiable and promising young man, and much regretted by those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Poonamallie, on the 25th June, by the Revd. P Stewart, A. B. Henry Sparkling, Cantonment Serjeant Major, to Miss Agnes Wilson.

BIRTHS.

At St Thome, on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, Mrs. G. E. Askin, of a Daughter.

At Pamacottah, on the 11th June, Mrs. Rhenius, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Masulipatam, on the 2d instant, Capt. Robert Young, of the 23d Regiment N. I. and Surveyor in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Europe.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. At St. Jame's G. W. Park, Esq to Maria, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Dr. Coppard, Rector of Gravely, Cambridgeshire.

Lately, at Castle-hall, the seat of Earl Fortescue, Major Hamlyn, Williams, eldest son of Sir Jas. Hamlyn Williams, bart, of Clovely-court, Devonshire, and of Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, to Lady Mary Fortescue.

22 William Cotton, Esq. Clapham-common, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Collins, Rector of Thorpe Abbots Norfolk.

24. At Staindrop, the parish church of Raby Castle, by the Rev. J. Vane, Lieut.—Col. Meyrick, of the 3d Guards, to the Hon. Lady Laura Vane, third daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington.

March 3. Lieut. J. Lamb, RN. to Emma, daughter of John Robinson, Esq. of Holloway.

—At Nenent, Gloucestershire, by the Archdeacon of Worcester, John Lechmere, Esq RN. second son of the late Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steepie Aston, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Andrew Foley MP of Newport-house, Herefordshire, and of Haseley court, Oxfordshire.

5. At Ludlow, the Rev. Charles Collins Crump, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Wade Brown, Esq.

6 At St. George's Bloomsbury, Thomas Perry, Esq. of Montague-square, and of the East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal, to Maria Jane, youngest daughter of George Warrington, Esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russel-square.

—James Davidson, Esq. of Axminster, in the county of Devon' to Mary, only daughter of T. Bridge, Esq. of Windford Eagle, Dorsetshire.

—At Mary-le-bone church, H. R. Reynolds jun. Esq to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart and eldest daughter of the downger Lady Knatchbull, of Wimpole-street.

—At Mary-le-bone church, George Jackson. Esq. to Elizabeth Moira, third daughter of Thomas Lodington, Esq. of Park-crescent, Portland-place.

—At Pershore, the Rev. John Hurst, son of R. Hurst, Esq. MP. of Horsham-park, Sussex, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. the Chancellor Probyn, of Pershore, Worcester-shire.

—At St. George's Hanover-square, Phillipe Louis Joseph Baron de Dion, to Eliza, second dauther of W. Bicknell, Esq. of Clarges-street.

11. At York, John Bogue, Esq. of Great James-street, London, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late John Hepworth; Esq. of York.

12 At Walcot Church, Bath, R. A. T. Steward, Esq of Nottington, in the county of Dorset, Lieut.-Colonel of the Dorset Militia, to Louisa Henrietta, only daughter of Edward Morgan, Esq. of Golden Grove in the county of Flint.

13. At St. Pancrass new church, by the Rev. John Messiter, the Rev W. Moore Harrison, Rector of Creghanger, in the county of Devon, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. Dyne' Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

— Frederick Cass, Esq. of Beaulieu-lodge, Winchmore-hill, to Martha, eldest daughter of John Dell Potter, Esq. of Ponder's End.

— At Edmonton, Isaac Walker, Esq. eldest son of J. Walker, Esq of Arlo's-grove, Southgate, to Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Vickris Taylor, Esq. of Southgate.

— At Lambeth, Edward, son of E T. Thornton, Esq. of Kennington, to Mary Ann, second daughter of J. Pacon, Esq. of Sidmouth Devon.

17. At St. James's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, George Carr Glyn, Esq. son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart, of Cannis Dorset, to Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, MP. of Taplow-house, Bucks.

ABROAD.

At the Ambasador's Chapel, at Paris Robert Woodhouse, Esq president of Caius College and Plumian Professor of Astronomy at the University of Cambridge to Harriet, daughter of the late W. Wilkins, Esq. of Newnham

At Hamburg J. Kruger, Esq of the Firm of Oliveira and Co., Madeira, to Madame Ida Von Plessin, of that city.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Witham-lodge, Suffolk, the lady of W. W. Lizard, Esq. a daughter.

21. In Percy-street, the lady of James Clayton Esq. a son.

22. At Atherstone-hall, Visountess Anson, a daughter.

—The lady of Robert Thomas Dimsdale, Esq. a daughter.

28. In Dartmouth-street, the lady of Lancelot Hotham, Esq. a daughter.

March 3. In Portland-place, at her father's, W. William, Esq. MP. the lady of Captain H Loraine Baker, RN. CB. a daughter.

—In Gloucester-place, the lady of M. M'Namara, Esq. a son.

5. In Dover-street, the lady of W. Turner, Esq. a son.

—At Camden Town, the lady of John Spurier, Esq. Assistant Commissary General to the forces, a daughter

—In York-street, Portman Square, Mrs. C. Wilson, a daughter.

13. At Maresfield, Sussex, the lady of W. Day, Esq. a daughter.

15. In Somerset-place, the lady of Waller Clifton, Esq. a son.

16 In Upper Montague-street, Montague, square, the lady of W. H. Roberts, Esq. a daughter.

19. The lady of Sandford Graham, Esq. MP. a daughter.

—In Duke-street, Westminester, the lady of Chas. Tulk, Esq. MP. a daughter.

—At Greenham-lodge, Berks, the lady of Robert Taylor, jun. Esq. a daughter.

20. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Alexander Henry, Esq. a daughter.

IN SCOTLAND

At Edinburgh, in St. Andrew's-squire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wauchope, a daughter.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

Cotton— We have heard of no sales in this since our last, our quotations are nominal, prices still keep up in the interior, but, the sales are entirely confined to native dealers for immediate consumption, and there is no probabili y of a material change in these markets, until the new crop comes into play—at Mirzapore 22d ultimo, new Bandah was stated 20—Jaloon at 18 6, and Cutchoura at 16-8 per local maund, a heavy stock in the market—at Jeagunge 28th ultimo, new Bandah was quoted at 16 10 to 16 12— Jaloon at 15-8 to 15-10, and Cutchoura at 14-5 to 14-6, stock about 27,000 maunds.

Indigo.—The season being now over, we discontinue quoting prices until the new crop comes into the market, the following is a Statement of the exportation of it until the 30th ultimo.

	Maunds.
Great Britain	64926
For Europe	18998
American	7673
Persian Gulph, &c	4284
Total Factory Maunds	95881
By the H. Company	8284
Factory Maunds	1,04,165

Grain—Continues in good demand, and the finer qualites advancing.

Saltpetre—Continues in steady, and very considerable demand at our quotations. the purchases during the week, have principally been for shipment.

Sugar.—Has been in fair request during the week, at our quotation.

Piece Goods.—Continue dull.

Opium.—We have not heard of any transactions in this since our last—The Honorable Company have declared a sale of 300 chests of Malwa, to take place at the Exchange, on the 14th inst.

Metals.—Light Sheathing Copper scarce and looking up heavy and rather dull—Spelter on the advance—Iron in limited demand—Steel, dull—Pig Lead, without inquiry—Block Tin going off in small quantities at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—The market overstocked, our quotations are nominal.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £6, for dead weight, and £7 for light Goods.

CHITTAGONG.—Altho' the season has been so favorable here, this part of the country we understand has been nearly deluged, by a fall of rain of ten day's duration, so heavy as has rarely been known in the memory of men.

Bengal Hurkaru, July 4.

Madras.

JULY 7, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. at 90 day's sight 1s. 8½d. per do. at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do. } nominal.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 35 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 15

Local Matters.—The Dawks from the other Presidencies which have come in since our last have added nothing to our English news; nothing later than the 16th of March had been received.

A rumour obtained credit on Saturday that Lord AMHERST had arrived at Columbo, but it is unfounded. His EXCELLENCY may, however, be now daily expected.

The Ameer Baug has been elegantly fitted up for the reception of the new Governor General.

The homeward bound Ship *Marquess of Hastings* was dispatched on Saturday, and she put to sea before day-break the following morning with a fine land wind that will soon carry her far from our Indian shores. In addition to the Passengers already inserted in our list, there is Major Paterson, of H. M. 13th Light Dragoons. The non-descript thing said to be a Mermaid has also been taken away by her. Few People visited her at this Settlement, owing to the enormous price of admission.

The H. C. Ship *Kellie Castle* is expected to sail for Penang and China in a day or two.

The *Atlas* will follow about the end of the month.

The *Scotia* arrived from Calcutta on Sunday.

PASSENGERS—Mr. Briten, and Mr. G. Smith. She will sail for the Cape in a day or two.

By accounts from the Isle of France we learn that Sir ROBERT FARQUHAR quitted his Government, and sailed for England in H. M. ship *Chenai*, on the 20th of May. His successor Sir LOWRY COLE and family were expected to arrive in the course of last month. In the *interim* Major General DARLING administers the Government of the Colony.

The *Orpheus* from Columbo, reached the Island on the 5th of April, and continued her voyage on the 26th. Sir RICH. OTTLEY went on to the Cape by this Vessel.

His Majesty's Ship *Dauntless* sailed from the Mauritius on the 27th of May.

App. to the Mad. Courier, July 15.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF, COMMONS.

THURDAY MARCH 6.

COLONEL ALLEN.

Col. DAVIES rose for the purpose of presenting to the House the petition of Col. Allen, late of the 55th Regiment of Foot. The petitioner stated, that in the year 1817 he was stationed, with the regiment under his command, in the island of Guernsey, and he had some difference with General Bayley, the military Governor there. In a letter writen by that officer, Col. Allen was accused of wilfully making certain false returns; and an opinion was expressed that he ought to be suspended from the command of his regiment. It was impossible that any person holding a high military rank could remain inactive under such a charge, and not take measures to repel it. Col. Allen, therefore, immediately applied for permission to vindicate his character by an appeal to a court of inquiry. General Bayley, however, refused that application. Again Col. Allen demanded a trial, and again was he denied it. He was then advised to forward an official letter to head-quarters. In consequence of that letter, after the lapse of some time, a court-martial was ordered, and not a court of inquiry. Col. Allen was put on his trial, not for the charge which had been previously noticed, but on three distinct accusations. The first, for having made false returns; secondly, for having held courts-martial at the drum-head, instead of the usual manner; and, lastly, on a charge for having put more men in the barrack than the proper accommodation was made for. He was brought to trial, and the decision of the court was that the wilful part of the first charge was dismissed. With regard to the second, he was found guilty. The charge was for holding courts-martial at the drum-head. The only difference it should be observed between that mode, and the ordinary court-martial was, that the evidence is not written down, but the members of the court were equally on their oaths, and the prisoner had, in every respect, the same essential justice. For that charge, however, the Court sentenced Colonel Allen to be placed twelve months lower in the list of Colonels, and that he should be reprimanded in any way his Majesty thought fit. The Prince Regent was pleased to confirm that sentence. But not satisfied with the severity of the sentence, the Prince Regent further added, that it would not be consistent with the honourable character of the service to continue Colonel Allen in the command of his Regiment. It was ordered also, that on this ground, Colonel Allen's continuance in the 55th Regiment was inconsistent with the welfare of that corps, and he was dismissed, with the option of retiring on half-pay, or withdrawing altogether from the service by the sale of his commission. The increasing the severity of the sentence of a Court Martial, he (Colonel Davies) contended was an illegal act, and whoever advised the Crown to do so, advised an act which no law, either civil or military, could justify. Colonel Allen preferred going on half-pay to retiring altogether; but the difference which is always given on such an exchange, he was not permitted to receive. The usual difference on the exchange of a Colonel was 2000l. and that sum he was not allowed to take. Thus was a pecuniary fine imposed upon him. He had no hesitation in stating that the Crown had no more right to increase the severity of the sentence of a Court Martial than that of any Civil Court. All the writers on military law bore him out in that assertion. It was laid down in the books of Eady and Tytler (the former a man not likely to unite against the Crown), that the King could no more interfere with the proceedings of a Court Martial, than with those of any other Court of Justice. Nor could he alter its sentence in any particular, unless when the perogative of mercy was exercised. He might certainly, he disapproved of the sentence, order the Court to sit again, but farther than that, it had no more power to alter its sentence than that of a Civil Court on the verdict of a Jury. There were other authorities which he could refer to, and in particular to one which was nearly a parallel case. A gallant Admiral, who was

a Member to that House, was punished with greater severity than the sentence of the Court decreed. He immediately appealed to the 12 Judges, who were of opinion that the increase of punishment was not legal, and the gallant Admiral has been, in consequence, since restored. The case of Colonel Allen was exactly similar, and he asked the House if he was not punished with a severity beyond the decision of the Court. Colonel Allen then sent a Petition to his Majesty Council, which was referred to the War-office, and from that day to this, he never heard more of it. He therefore came to the House with strong grounds for an appeal to its justice, and as the last resource in his power against oppression. It was not a fair exercise of their authority on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, to advise an increased severity of the sentence of a Court Martial, as the Court itself was composed of men of honour and competency, well acquainted with the nature of the case. Their decision should not be disturbed, and the Crown could not be said to act with justice when they, perhaps on partial information, increased, in taking the case from their hands, the severity of their sentence. He would conclude by moving that the petition be brought up.

On the petition being read.

Lord PALMERSTON rose, not for the purpose of opposing the reception of the petition, but to state to the House the reasons by which he sought to induce them not to take any further notice of it. He first objected, on general principles, to any interference on the part of the House with the power of the Crown to remove Military officers at its pleasure. There was no privilege more necessary to maintain without interference, or one more consistent with the ends of justice, than that power by which the Crown could dismiss Military Officers with or without Court Martial, or without entering into an explanation of its reasons for so doing. It was an exercise of authority, not only calculated to maintain the discipline of the Army, but to secure the liberties of the people. This officer had been tried upon three different charges and found guilty upon them all. The finding was certainly qualified in two of them, but upon the third, the Court pronounced him positively guilty. Upon the first charge, Colonel Allen, was found guilty of a misconception of orders; upon the second, of an erroneous idea of his duty; but upon the third, they found him positively guilty. This last was for disobedience of orders, in quartering more troops in certain barracks, than there was accommodation for. Surely this was an offence which deserved punishment. But he (Lord P.) was not a little surprised at the length to which Gentlemen on the other side seemed disposed to question the King's prerogative with regard to the officers of the Army. At one time it was said that the King could not take away any officer's Commission without bringing him before a Court Martial; and, again, that an officer should not be tried except upon charges which he himself had sought a trial upon. It was in this spirit that the Gallant Officer opposite complained, that Colonel Allen had been brought to trial upon three charges, whilst he calculated being tried only upon one.

Colonel DAVIES here said the Noble Lord had misrepresented him. The complaint with Colonel Allen principally made was, that the sentence of the Court Martial had been altered, by an addition of punishment.

Lord PALMERSTON continued to say, that the gravamen of the charge against Colonel Allen was the too great severity with which he conducted himself as Colonel of the 55th regt. General Bayley, observing how frequently punishments were inflicted in this regiment, made an order, that there should be returned to him next day, a minute report of all punishments which had been awarded the preceding one. Before this order, there had been no fewer than seventy-nine men flogged in a very short space of time. Returns were made in pursuance of the order for some time, as General Bayley believed correctly, but on going to the Regimental hospital on the 12th of April, he was surprised to find there two men who were still suffering from recent punishment. The names of these men had not been inserted in the Report, General Bayley immediately set an inquiry on foot and it appeared that from January to April, 15 men had been punished, who had received 1,750 lashes. This was one of the charges brought against him, and the Court found him guilty of a misconception of orders. But whether he misconceived or disobeyed his orders, he was equally unfit to be at the head of a regiment. The next charge was for bringing seven men to drumhead Courtsmartial. The Courts martial happened whilst General Bayley was absent for a fortnight from the island. A drumhead Court martial was a very arbitrary proceeding inasmuch as the prisoner was deprived of means of defence, which under other circumstances he might avail himself of. It was never resorted to but in cases of mutiny, or summary emergeney, when a summary punishment was required. But the regiment at this time was in home quarters, and there was no emergency to require any summary punishment. It was clear too that there was no pressing exigency for the trial, for some of the offences were committed on the 21st, which were not tried till the 24th, and sentence was not given till the 28th. And further, two of the men had been sent in from out quarters to be tried by regular Courts martial. The Noble Lord said, he would now call the attention of the house to the cases of the men tried, and they might judge whether the severity used towards them was justified by sound discretion. The first case was that of private John Calender, who was charged with unsoldierlike conduct, in putting blank ammunition in the breast of his jacket on parade. For this, without any evidence taken in writing, or any time given him to prepare his defence, he was sentenced to receive twenty five lashes. The next was private William Kingston for disobedience of a regimental order, dated the 3d of March, 1817 No 3. This order related to a particular mode of shouldering the musket on parade, the man was found guilty and received twenty-five lashes.--Hear, hear. The next was private James Stenton, for being intoxicated on the field of exercise. If there was one crime less than another which called for a drum head Court matial, it was that of drunkenness because if the delinquent was tried summarily, he was taken at a moment when he was totally unable to defend himself. The man thus tried by this summary process was found guilty, and sentenced to fifty lashes. Another man tried in the same way for a similar offence, received 100. The last was the case of private James Sutton, who was charged with unsoldierlike conduct in levelling his piece on parade. The House might expect that this was a charge of levelling his piece charged with ball at his superior officer, but on the contrary, it only applied to his levelling it in the air, and not measuring the angle which his arm should have made to his head with mathematical exactness.—(Hear, hear.) Upon this charge then of undue severity which was likely to produce the worst effects upon the discipline of the regiment, it was that Colonel Allen was found guilty. And after a conviction of such treatment towards his men, could Col. Allen come to this house and complain of any hardships to which he had been exposed? Quis tulerit Gracchos, de seditione querentes? (Hear, hear.) Even in the way in which Col. Allen was treated, there was no ground for complaint. Notwithstanding his being convicted upon these charge, he was allowed to retire upon half-pay, on the same terms as men against whom no imputation could be brought. He had the option of doing this, or selling out his Commission, although he had received all his promotion from the King. Under all these circumstances, he thought Col. Allen had no reason to complain of the manner in which he had been treated.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir ISAAC COFFIN said that this unfortunate case having been alluded to; he had only to say, that complete justice had been done him, and that he had no reason to complain.

Sir ROBERT WILSON wished to know whether in the Charges brought against Col. Allen, there, was any imputation cast upon the other officers of the regiment.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no other sources of information but the documents he had just read, and there was in them no allusion to the subject.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said he merely asked the question to know whether any disapprobation of these frequent floggings was expressed at head quarters. The greatest abuse had prevailed in the administering of corporal punishments in the army, and it was to be regretted that though the Commander-in-Chief was known to be unfriendly to them, they were still continued.

A conversation then took place between Mr. Bennet, Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston, Sir Joseph Yorke, and Mr. Kynn, the petition was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

[*The Morning Herald,—March 7.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

MARCH 14.

GRANT AND CO. *v.* LINDSAY AND CO.

Mr. HEALD rose to submit the circumstances of the case to the Court. The plaintiffs were the assignees of William Chase and Co. and the defendants constituted a firm which frequently contracted with Government for the supply of beef. In these contracts the firm of William Chase and company occasionally participated, although they did not participate in the responsibility to Government, which devolved on Lindsay and Co. who enjoyed, however, beneficially, a moiety only resulting from the profits of such contracts. Besides these contracts generally, there were several subcontracts, in which individuals of the firm of Chase and Co. engaged with Lindsay and Co. In one of these sub-contracts—namely, for the supply of beef to Porchester Castle, and Portsmouth harbour, three members of the firm of Chase and Co. engaged with the defendants;

the fourth member of the firm, however, Mr. Lambert, was excluded from it, and a Mr. Forbes, not at all connected with either of the parties, was included in the contract. The only question for consideration, therefore, was, whether Lambert had participated in this contract, as a partner of the firm, and whether the firm thereby became liable to the result of the contract. What made the ascertainment of this point important was, that the contract for a supply of beef to Portchester castle and Portsmouth had turned out to be an unprofitable speculation. When the accounts between Chase and Co. and Lindsay and Co. came to an adjustment ; Lindsay admitted that on the account of their general dealings, not including the Portchester and Portsmouth contract, he was indebted to Chase and Co.; yet, taking the losses of that contract into account, the balance would be turned in his favour. This mode of adjustment was naturally resisted by Lambert, who claimed exemption from liability to a contract to which he had not assented. At an action subsequently bronght it was proposed to submit the question of Lambert's connection with the contract to arbitration. Finally, when the case was heard before his Honour the 19th of May, the Court referred the case to the Master, and directed him to report who were the persons engaged in the contract. Here Mr. Heald read the Report of the Master, which stated that three persons of the firm of Chase and Co., and Mr. Forbes, who was not a member of that firm, had entered into the contract with Lindsay, and Co. The Learned Counsel contended that the omission of Mr. Lambert's name in the Master's Report relieved the firm of Chase and Co. from a liability to the losses of the contract, and exampted Lambert from any responsibility whatever.

Mr. CULLEN, on behalf of the defendants, admitted the fact's as stated by Mr. Heald to be substantially correct, but begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the misapplication of his reasoning upon them.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR observed that the only available mode for Mr. Cullen to pursue was, either to make exceptions to the Master's Report, or move for a re-hearing of the case, if he were not satisfied with the directions which he had given.

Mr. CULLEN submitted that the omission of Mr. Lambert's name did not negative the fact of that gentleman's connection with the contract.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, differed in opinion from the Learned Counsel ; for according to his directions, the Master was ordered to ascertain who the persons were engaged in the contract. The names of these persons were stated. Mr. Lambert's name did not appear amongst them, and although the mode of negativing that person's name was not adopted, yet the omission amounted to a virtual exclusion of his participation in the contract.

Mr. CULLEN submitted that this manner of considering what constituted a firm was very limited : the persons forming a firm were changeable from time to time. Some entered it and remained but for a short time, so that if all the persons composing a firm were to be regarded, it would not be an easy matter to ascertain in what a firm really consisted. The defence on which he relied was, that it was with the firm, and not the persons composing it, that Mr. Lambert carried on his dealings.

Mr. HEALD observed that the contract could not be regarded as that of the firm, in which one compound member of the firm was excluded, and a stranger included.

Mr. LOVETT, on the same side with Mr. CULLEN, contended that although Lambert's name was not introduced into the contract ; yet he was interested in it, and was, bona-fide, a copartner in it.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that he now heard that suggestion for the first time. It was not intimated at the former hearing of the case, and had it been intimated he would certainly have included it in his directions to the Master. He apprehended the suggestion now arose more from the ingenuity of the Counsel, than any thing contained in the pleadings.

Mr. LOVELL—Did I not sincerely believe there was ground for such representation, I would not have trespassed on the time of the Court.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR,—A barrister never asserts any thing on his personal belief. He (the Vice-Chancellor,) meant to convey by the expression, that in the former hearing of this case, no circumstances appeared to entile the fact of Lambert's interested connection with the contract to judicial credit. If such circumstances now could be adduced, a rehearing of the decree might be moved for. If the Counsel did not adduce such circumstances, it was not for him to assume an hypothesis which would justify a different direction from what he had given. He felt he could not, under the present circumstances, disturb the Master's report, and, therefore, would aceede to the prayer of the bill.

ROYD V. ROSS.

Mr. HORNE, in this case, stated that the only material question for consideration was upon a point of usury. The defendant had been an eminent army clothier, and in 1813 his affairs had become embarrassed, and he entered into partnership with Royd, who was a partner in the house of Royd and Bropely : Mr. Royd had subscribed 5,000l. at the time of entering into partnership, for which he was to receive a profit of 500l. a year from the concern. This amounted to ten per cent. ; and the point important to ascertain was, whether such an agreement could be considered a bona-fide partnership, or whether the partnership was only a device to cloak a usurious transaction, and intended to evade the penalties of the Statute of Usury.

The Vice-CHANCELLOR said the proceedings in this case could not be concluded, until the opinion of a Court of Law was taken as to the nature of the agreement. He would give the parties either a case or issue as they might prefer. His Honour. after some further consultation, directed a case to be sent to a Court of Law, whether or not " the articles of agreement constituted a usurious transaction."

At the sitting of the Court several Petitions were presented. Two reports of the Masters on proposals for the marriage of wards of the Court were brought in for the approval of the Court.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR refused to accede to the first proposal, as it did not contain a provision for the ward in case of the husband's decease and the event of her contracting a second marriage. He accordingly sent back the report for amendment in order to have such provision made. The second petition referred to a proposal of marriage between Alexander Baring, Esq., eldest son and heir of Alexander Baring, Esq., of the house of Baring and Co., and Lady Emily Montagu. The Master, to whom the proposal had been referred approved of it, and considered Mr. Baring an eligible husband for the young lady. The proposal contained a settlement of 10,000*l.* a-year by this gentleman on Lady Emily and her issue.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR inquired what was the lady's fortune, and what settlement was made upon her in the event of her surviving her intended husband.

Mr. WINGFIELD replied that the lady's fortune was22,000*l.*, and that in such an event a settlement of 3,000*l.* per annum was made upon her. Several subordinate settlements and provisions of the proposal were read in Conrt.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR confirmed the Master's report.

The Morning Herald.

HOME CIRCUIT.

ESSEX ASSIZES.—CHELMSFORD, FEB. 13.

CIVIL SIDE.

KEMP V. ABREY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for trespassing on the plaintiff's land for the purpose of killing game, after notice. The defendants pleaded not guilty ; and leave and licence.

Mr. GURNEY and Mr. Andrews conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. ADOLPHUS and Mr. BRODERICK the defendants' case.

The action was brought at the instance of Lord Petre, whose tenant the plaintiff was, of certain lands in the parish of Childerditch, with a covenant in his lease not to allow any person to sport upon his lands without the leave and licence of his landlord. The defendants were father and son, the latter being a child of twelve years old. It was admitted that the father was qualified by estate to kill game. The trespass proved was that the elder defendant had placed himself in Childerditch church-yard, whilst his son sent a pointer into a shaw, or coppice, in the occupation of the plaintiff, adjoining the church-yard, to drive out game, the son going round the shaw at the time. A pheasant sprang up, which the father shot at, but missed, in its flight across the church-yard. The notice to the defendant had been served upon him four years since.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, in an able address to the Jury, contended that there was no evidence of any trespass having been committed by either of the defendants, and observed, in strong language, upon the spirit of oppression which the Game Laws had engendered, particularly in this county, when contrasted with the other counties on the Home Circuit. Such actions as these did great discredit to the gentry of the county, and could not but produce the worst consequences, as respected the feeling of reverence or regard which the yeomen of the country naturally entertained towards their superiors. He could hardly suppose that Lord Petre, the ostensible plaintiff, really knew the merits of this case, or he would not have lent himself to so oppressive an action. Did he really believe Lord Petre was privy to such a proceed-

ing, he would speak of him with much more freedom, considering the mischievous tendency of such actions, as they affected the true interests of gentlemen of his rank. Persons of his station in life had other duties to perform, and ought to be governed by different views with reference to their own rank, and the interests of those whose conduct their example might influence. On such an occasion the lines of a celebrated poet were most applicable—

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of vice and virtue taught in schools,
Beyond the letter of the law,
Which keeps the slavish herd in awe,
The better sort should set before 'em
A grace, a manner, and decorum,
Which puts their deeds in proper light,
Makes them not only clear but bright.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM summed up the evidence for the Jury, and left it to them to consider the probabilities of the case as proved in evidence.

The Jury found their verdict for the defendant—Damages one shilling; but the Learned Judge refused to certify as for a malicious trespass, which would convey costs.

The Morning Herald, March 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SUNDAY GAMING.

SIR,—I regret to find that the seasonable remarks with which you favoured the public some time ago upon the above topic, have not had all the effect that could have been wished; but that, in defiance of decency, law, and religion, all sorts of play are still allowed at some of the clubs at the West end of the town on Sundays. It is true that at some of them such practices have never been permitted—that at some few they have been discontinued, but unfortunately there are still those, who (to use the language of a former correspondent) consider themselves a privileged race of Sabbath-breakers.

The open defiance of public morals is said principally to prevail at clubs frequented by Jews and East Indians. That the former should disregard the Christian's Sabbath would not be so surprising—though, to their honour be it said, the majority, and better part of them, by no means do so—but as to the latter, it is lamentable indeed, to think what sort of an impression they must have given of their country in its distant settlements, if on their return to close their earthly career in its fostering bosom, we see them in this way violating the express injunction of their MAKER.

If shame and remorse be altogether unknown to these people, let us hope, at least, that the managers or committee will see the dangerous responsibility they incur, in suffering a continuance of Sunday gaming, and that at any rate we shall no longer witness the anomaly of seeing the equal laws of England profaned by their partial application to the lower and middling ranks of society only.—I am, Sir, &c.

March 10, 1823. L.

EXTRACTS FROM MR BOWRING'S DETAILS OF HIS ARREST, &c. IN FRANCE.

I had been about a fortnight in Paris. The object of my visit was purely commercial. My intercourse with some of the noblest and most highly gifted minds of France could not, I well knew, but be notorious to that police which tracks the footsteps of all who are honoured by its attention, with the omnipresence of some of the fiends of fable. I was indifferent to its proceedings, and its anxieties and eager restlessness only served to amuse me. Its ramifications penetrate all the recesses of social life, and spread the poison of distrust and alarm over society;—yet no apprehension of any thing that could be reported by its base and busy, or even its blundering agents, ever disturbed my mind.

To possess the friendship and the confidence of those who stand in the first ranks of moral and intellectual society is, I am aware, accounted a crime by the present French Government; but I have never felt the shame; and be it allowed me to add, that every renewal of personal converse has only served to strengthen those affections and those sympathies, which grow brighter and purer as time rolls on.

But my acquaintance at Paris was most assuredly not confined to individuals of any one party. If a more complete communion of thought and feeling have associated me more habitually with the Liberals of France,—and certainly, as a body, their mental endowments elevate them greatly above their opponents, and, with one or two brilliant exceptions, place them at the head of the civilization and the literature of their country.

On applying for my passport, after obtaining the signature of the British Ambassador, there was some demur, and the police officer proposed to give me, instead of it, a carte de surveillance for twenty-four hours. This being objected to on my part, a council was held, and my passport delivered to me. I had scarcely reached my lodgings ere a stranger, dressed as a servant, introduced himself and said, "My master has heard, Sir, that you are about to depart for London, and entreats you to take charge of his son, a lad of fifteen years." "Who is your master?" I inquired, very abruptly, "How does he know me?" The spy, who must have surely been a novice in his infamous profession, or had been taught his lesson ill, answered, "My master is of the household of the Count d'Artois: he heard accidentally of your being about to start, and will be very grateful if you will take charge of his son." I told him I should probably not leave for a day or two, that I had no carriage of my own, and that my departure depended in some measure on my fellow travellers. He left me, but returned the next day to say that his master would lend me his own carriage, if I would consent to be his son's protector. He was very urgent to know the time of my departure, and asked if I would receive his master. I said "Yes", but that as I should leave with some personal friends, I could not take charge of the lad. When he had gone out, a gentleman who was with me, and who followed him immediately, saw him deliver a report to a man who stood at the end of the street, who went away towards the Place Carousal (Monsieur's apartments), leaving the spy walking up and down before my door, which was his station during my abode at Paris.

In France there are several species of police, which are wholly indpendent of, and often unknown to, each other. That of the Ultra faction, under whose surveillance I fell, which emanates from the coterie of the king's brother and the Duchess of Angouleme (the Pavillon Marsan), was the then most active, and, perhaps, the most numerous. In truth, the strength of the party consists almost exclusively in the wonderful extent of this dreadful system, a system which may seem their security in their day of triumph, but which, in a moment of reverse, may be turned upon themselves, and deliver them over to hopeless and to helpless perdition.

The scheme for forcing on me a fellow-traveller, a boy of fifteen, already trained to perfidy and practised, no doubt, in all the arts of cunning and hypocrisy, was worthy of those who planned it.

At the moment of embarkation my trunk was seized, and I was stopped by the Commissary of Police, who said "Come to the Maire, I have a communication to make to you." My excellent friend Blaquiere (whose name I cannot introduce without the expression of the warmest gratitude and admiration, for the courage, ardour, and devotion, with which he has pleaded my cause, and watched over and consoled my sufferings), was with me at that moment, and accompanied me to the Town-house. It was there I was told that there was an order for the examination of all my papers. My person was next examined; and the result was, that fifteen letters, one packet, and the Portuguese despatches, were taken from me, besides an envelope with my address, which contained two ridiculous songs, one (which has been often published) on the return of the King to France, of which

O' c'est le Roi—le Roi!—le Roi!

is the burden, and the other celebrating, in ironical but execrable style, the birth of "the Child of Miracle"—the Duke of Bordeaux.

I found the Consul with the Mayor; and the latter then read to me a telegraphic despatch in the following terms: "Arrest Bowring—Deliver him up to the King's Procureur (Advocate)—Send on the seized papers to Paris." The seals of the envelopes, which inclosed the seized papers, were then broken in order to show that they were the identical papers taken from me, and I was informed I must proceed to the prison of Calais, previously to being transferred to that of Boulogne. I first inquired the grounds of my arrest, but could obtain no other answer than "Such are our orders." As I was then suffering extreme pain from tooth-ache, and a face much swollen and inflamed, I entreated that it might be allowed me to remain at any apartments that should be fixed on, under any guard that they might think fit to place over me, and offered any guarantee that they chose to require; as in the state of my health the damp and loathsome prison of Calais might be very dangerous to me.

I was led to the prison at Calais. It is a nauseous and disgusting place. The damp and dreary apartment to which I was led, was imbedded in filth, and appeared not to have been occupied for many months. The bed which was prepared for me was so filthy and so disgusting, that I entreated I might be allowed to remove to some other part of the prison, as I certainly apprehended that to sleep in such a place, ill as I was, might be dangerous even to my existence. I was conducted to a room occupied by a Frenchman who had stabbed another, and two Englishmen, one accused of forgery, the other's crime I knew not. Their conversations, which partook of the character of their minds, disturbed me through a great part of the night.

I was conducted then to prison, and kept for some time in the outer apartment. The jailor, who, though sufficiently rapacious, was on the whole benevolent, seemed disposed to exact what he could for the use of the only tolerable apartment in the prison, which was his own bedroom; but I was told I could, in no case, have it at night, and must share the common fate of the prisoners, and be locked up in their apartments. All complaint was of course unavailing, and I was glad to get on any terms, and for any part of the day, an abode less wretched than that to which those who surrounded me were condemned. Within the prison at Boulogne, as in the majority of prisons in France, all crimes are blended without distinction, and the alleviations of imprisoment depend wholly on the pecuniary resources of the prisoner. There the debtor and

the maniac are confounded with the felon and the murderer—the youngest pilferer with the most practised thief—the innocent mendicant with the hardened ruffian. No employment, but gambling; no habits, but drunkenness. For spirituous liquors, sold by the jailor for his own profit, I have seen the wretched inmates pawn the most necessary articles of dress. There were nakedness, and misery, and profligacy—and daily masses, and great concern for the spiritual interests of the prisoners. It were well if those, who built a chapel there (as was lately done), had given half its cost for the purchase of soup or straw.

The crowded state of the prison prevented the orders for my seclusion from being absolutely obeyed, except by day; for at night I was shut up as usual with the other prisoners, that is, with those who could afford to pay to the jailor ten sous (five pence) per night, for the accommodation of a bed; the rest, without any distinction of crime, being allowed only straw, and that in insufficient quantity. My apartment was in a state of terrible dilapidation; and from the grease and other materials belonging to a shoemaker, who was confined there, and from a collection of stale butter, apples, and fragments of food, was often exceedingly offensive. A carpenter, a mild and amiable man, who had been imprisoned for some smuggling transactions, fixed some pegs, on which I was enabled to hang up my clothes. The same man had, at the instigation of an old ecclesiastic, erected a neat and commodious chapel for the unfortunate worshippers, within the walls of the prison, as mentioned before; and there I was accustomed to attend sometimes, to listen to the feats of the saints and martyrs of old time,—to drink in sound legitimate doctrines, delivered no doubt with great ardour, and for aught I know, resulting from strong conviction. On one occasion the preacher narrated the miraculous conversion of Clovis—a ferocious, perjured mandestroyer he, by the way—and explained to his hearers that he was a most valiant fighter, who "covered himself with glory," and who led on the Frenchmen of old times to gather (as they always gathered) the laurels of victory: but once, when he was about to be beaten back, and finding his prayers to his own gods most unpropitious, he exclaimed, "I'll try a new God—the God of the Christians—the God of my wife Clothilda." On a sudden a bright cross appeared in the heavens (that was a plagiarism—but the prisoners were no professors of history),—he dashed among the foe; they fled at the strokes of his mighty arm; they were scattered like dust in his presence. "And so, my beloved hearers," said the priest, "Christianity became the religion of the Francs, and travelled down even to you." The prisoners are not compelled to attend the celebration of mass. I observed that the young and the old were habitual worshippers. The middle-aged seldom crossed the threshold of the chapel, and dealt liberally the appellations of bigots and hypocrites upon their companions. In the prison the state of the women is incredibly bad. There was among them one, a poor maniac, who was in the habit of tearing off her clothes till she was naked; she sat through the day on a dunghill, which she had collected from the filth of the prison, dashing her head constantly against the prison wall; her body was covered with sores and bruises, so as to be intolerable and unapproachable, from its stench. Her gestures were horrible beyond any thing I had ever witnessed; and she sat, rotting, upon the rottenness beneath her, the subject of all the jests and ridicule of the wretches who surrounded her. There was another woman,—driven to insanity by a love affair, whose beauty, wild and frenzied as it was, could not but instantly arrest and fix the attention,—who had dressed herself in fantastic finery, and who dealt out her measure of scorn and contempt on the criminals who laughed at and tormented her. They were all mingled together—maniacs and prostitutes, female thieves and debtors. There is a Prison Society at Paris; the Bourbons are its patrons, and they receive from time to time its laudatory homages.

I arrived in London on the 17th November, accompanying the despatches which communicated the information of my liberation. Mr. Canning (I remember and I record the circumstance with pleasure and gratitude) sent the very earliest notice of my release, both to my family at Hackney and to my father in Devonshire. I mention this, because it does no small honour to a Minister of State, that he should thus have sympathised with the anxieties of individuals whom he had never known, and would probably never know. Such acts of kindness make a deep impression; and it is the deeper where it is made on bosoms undisturbed by the vicissitudes of political changes, and pursuing in secresy and solitude 'the noiseless tenor of their way.' The feeling produced by the decision which announced my liberation, was almost unanimous: only one solitary exception has fallen under my notice; I will not drag it forth from its obscurity.

I wrote immediately to Mr. Canning to advise him of my arrival. My letter was very promptly replied to, and Wednesday the 20th of November was appointed for an interview.

Mr. Canning's reception of me was markedly polite and kind. He inquired after my health—the nature of my confinement, and the treatment I had experienced. He said, that in his intercourse with the French Ministry on the subject of my arrest, he had only obtained vague and unwritten answers. He appeared impressed with a sense of the violent measures under which I had been suffering, but added, that the Ambassador had not been able to put his finger on any one act which bore the stamp of illegality. I said, that though no doubt the nature of French criminal procedure was such as to give to despotism every advantage it could desire, yet in my case it had gone far beyond its legal boundaries. Mr. Canning requested I would make out a statement for the information of Government, which he would hand over to the legal authorities, "whose opinions," we look to on such occasions as the guides of our conduct." I asked him what he deemed the weak parts of my case, and on what ground the French Authorities justified their proceedings? He replied, that they asserted that although the charge now existing against me did not warrant imprisonment, there had been another, viz. that of plotting the escape of the prisoners from the Bicetre, for which I was legally liable to imprisonment. I answered that the warrant under which I was imprisoned proved that there was no such charge originally; that of such charge there was not the shadow of proof; and that they might have accused me of any thing else, however absurd or extravagant, in the same way.

On the 29th November I received a communication from the Foreign Office, requesting my attendance. Mr. Planta told me, it was Mr. Canning's desire that I should abstain from any public discussion, lest it should embarrass his proceedings. I said I wished to give the French Government an opportunity of repairing the wrong they had committed; and as the tone of what I should publish would a good deal depend on the steps they should take I should wait the result of the discussions. If the Cabinet of the Tuilleries were disposed to make concessions, and to offer reparation for their haste and violence, they would be entitled to all the consideration which attaches to an honest avowal of error; but if, after their own acknowledgment of the wrong they had done, they should persist in denying redress, they would only increase the weight and the number of their acts of oppression, and merit no forbearance.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Celtic Society, at Edinburgh, Colonel Stewart, of Garth, in proposing the health of Lady Gwydyr, stated, that her Ladyship was descended of an ancient and noble Highland family, and that she inherited all the chivalrous feelings of her race, not only feeling the liveliest interest in her countrymen, but taking every opportunity of bringing them forward, and raising their character. He had received a letter from her Ladyship some time ago, in which it was stated, that her Ladyship had dined in company several times lately with his Majesty, who, during the whole evening, made his visit to Scotland the constant theme of conversation, talking of all he had seen there, and all he hoped yet to see; and if at any time any other theme was introduced, his Majesty was generally the first to bring back the discourse to the land of rivers, mountains, and heroes.—(Great applause.)—Colonel Stewart also mentioned, that her Ladyship, though forced to be so much absent herself, was so fond of the Highlands, that she intended sending her heir to her paternal estate, that he might be brought up in the knowledge of the language—nay, in the love of the characteristics of her fathers.—(Cheers.)

Morning Paper March 14.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHLAND SPIRIT.—Just as the Magistrate was about to retire for the night, a constable, with a whole posse of people at his heels, brought in a little meanly-dressed old man who appeared excessively angry at the liberties they were taking with him.

He was accused of having gone into the public house called "the Crooked Billet," in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and there assaulting the landlord by dashing a pot of porter in his face, and afterwards throwing the pot itself at his head.

"'T is even so!" shouted the angry old man, "and I only regret that it did not level him with the earth!"

He accompanied this regret with such violent gesticulation, that the Magistrate ordered he should be placed at the bar; and this having been done, the clerk, as usual, demanded his name.

"Alexander Macdonald!" he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Alexander Macdonald, of the house of Clanronald, and a gentleman, too—set down that."

It was set down; and he was then asked why he had assaulted mine host of the Crooked Billet.

"Because," said he, "the villain suffered his insolent wife to insult me. I am a gentleman, and I won't be insulted.

"What trade is he?" asked the Magistrate of another old man, who seemed to be doing his best to keep him quiet. The old man replied "that he was a shoemaker, and he feared a little cracked."

"So I should think," said the Magistrate, and the gentleman-shoemaker of Clanronald proceeded in his defence. It appeared that he walked out to take the air with Mrs. Macdonald that evening, and having walked till they were tired they went into the Crooked Billet to drink porter and eat bread and cheese. Whilst they were quietly discussing these comforts in a corner of the tap-room, the hostess entered, and addressing herself to mine host, said "What woman is that? You knows I doesn't suffer women to sit down in my taproom." Up bounced Clanronald, and demanded an ample apology for the insult offered to his wife. The landlord demurred, and the pot of porter went bang at his head in an instant.

"Why you seem to be a very violent fellow," said the Magistrate.

"Violent!" echoed the Highlander, "Violent! why I have travelled all through *France* and none dared to offer me offence. He insulted me by not making his insolent wife apologise to me, and I'll thresh him whenever I meet him, for no man shall insult me with impunity!"

"*Nemo me impune lacessit!*" responded the Worthy Magistrate—"Then Mr. Macdonald of Clanronald, you must find good bail for your more peaceable demeanour." And the turnkey removed him to his strong hold.

MADEMOISELLE MERCANDOTTI.

Few events in the fashionable world have excited more attention than the sudden disappearance of Mademoiselle Mercandotti. The mysterious manner in which the arrangements have been made, and the secresy which is still preserved, create intense curiosity, and at the same time baffle all inquiries. Independent of the interest which the fate of the young lady herself excites, the wealth of her admirer, the peculiar circumstances attendant on his former matrimonial speculations, the sudden falling off from bowing before the shrine of the aspiring house of Anglesea to a union with an opera dancer, all tend to make the present affair one of peculiar interest—at least to the spoiled favourites of fortune, who have nothing more important to think of. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the beautiful Mercandotti is the daughter of the Nobleman who first introduced her at the Opera, and whose name will instantly recur to our readers. Respecting the circumstances of her birth there is still much obscurity. Her mother is stated by some to have been a Spanish lady of high rank, who gave up for love her honour and her fame, and who, though ardently beloved in return, did not long survive the consequences of her attachment, while others maintain that her mother is the old lady who passes under that name, and who was always in close attendance on Mercandotti during the intervals of the ballet. While her mother's name and rank are still in doubt, there is, we believe, no reason to fear that we are in error in stating that the Earl of F——is her father, indeed, since her first arrival in this country to the present moment, she has been the constant object of a solicitude on his part which was evidently parental. She was brought from Spain to England, about four years ago, by his Lordship, and then appeared for one night only at the King's Theatre. Though scarcely more than a child, and her part one very subordinate, there was a grace and playfulness in her manner which attracted immediate attention—she moved in the ballet like a young fawn bounding in the gaiety of her heart. On the following night of performance, it was seen with regret that the lovely and dark-eyed stranger was withdrawn. She was then immediately removed to Paris, for the cultivation of her talents, and placed under the tuition of the inimitable Coulon. With Mercandotti dancing was a passion, and not a profession, and her improvement in all the graces of the art was rapid and decisive. She appeared about 3 years since at the *Academie Royale*, and was received with great applause. After dancing there for a short time, she was transplanted to this country, and made her first appearance at the King's Theatre on the 19th Jan., 1822, in the ballet of *Pandore*, without any announcement of her previous appearance on the same boards. She was, however, immediately recognized as the beatiful unknown, who was but transiently seen a few seasons before, but with beauty more matured, and with the finish of a perfect mistress of her art. Her reception was flattering in the highest degree. She next came out in the *Carnaval de Venise*, and then as *Eliza*, in the ballet of *The Pages*. Whatever impression she might before have made, every eye was fascinated in this part by the delicacy and elegance of her movements. She executed the bolero with a national enthusiasm, and with an ardour perfectly new to the stage, or only to be found in the enthusiastic women of her country. Since that time she has been the most decided favourite on these boards, not so much from her merits as a dancer—for there are some more perfect in the rules and practice of the art—as from the simple and unaffected graces which nature and an unsophisticated heart gave her. In private life Mercandotti was equally fortunate. With a profession in which many temptations abound, she ever preserved the respect of others, and her own: from her first appearance the breath of slander has never aspersed her. Her conduct was regulated by the strictest rules of morality; and he must have been a bad judge of human nature who could not see the emanation of a virtuous and honourable mind in the tempered though expressive glances of her dark eye. So beautiful a creature could not have escaped from offers, and many had been conveyed to her of an insulting nature, which she ever rejected with disdain. There were others of a more honourable description by men of character and possession, which she refused; and it is not many weeks since formal proposals of marriage were made her by a man of title, and also by a gentleman of family and fortune, both of which she declined. The Nobleman to whom we have alluded has never avowed himself as her father, but his watchfulness and attention could only result from paternal anxiety. He has latterly wished her to leave the stage and retire into private life, but her profession was to her a pleasure, and she preferred remaining on the boards. Her pension from the Theatre was 800*l.* a season, and his Lordship besides allowed her a guinea a day, and paid for her apartments, dress, and masters. Though she was permitted to remain on the stage, the Noble Lord expressed the greatest reluctance to her marrying a person of the same profession. He has often told her, and declared to others, that if she married a gentleman of good family, not connected with the stage, he would immediately present her with a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds. Among the earliest of Mercandotti's admirers was Mr. Hughes Ball: his assiduities were for some time diverted away to another quarter; but on the termination of that affair, he again was seen the most constant, and perhaps the most favoured of her admirers. His offers, it is said, were in proportion to his fortune and acknowledged gallantry: 2,000*l.* a year was a temptation which few in Mercandotti's situation could withstand, but her heart was pure, and that offer was rejected. Various other proposals of a similar nature were made and successively rejected, until at last, as we are told, her youthful and enamoured Crœsus tendered his heart, his hand, & princely fortune. These were immediately accepted, and in the early part of last week various consultations were held in the court of Hymen, generally called Doctor's Commons, as to the practicability of a private marriage, or if a special license could be procured. To the latter there were many demurs, as the exigency of the case could not be deemed sufficient to require it, but with regard to the former, an advice was given which appears to have been followed. On Saturday last arrangements were made, and a carriage and four horses were in waiting as we are informed near Leicester-square. The gentleman was seen last at White's, in St. James's-street, at eleven on that night. He was balloted for and admitted to the club on that day, and he then made his first appearance. A short time after, it is supposed that he and his fair partner, and her mother, stepped into his carriage and drove off—whither they have gone, or where they now are, is a matter of which the town is still totally ignorant. Their arrangements were conducted with so much precaution that not a clue can be found, and the gentleman's most intimate friends and the professional associates of the lady are without the slightest information, either as to the route they have taken, or their present abode. Indeed their actual intentions are still enveloped in mystery, but we deem it honourable to take the most favourable view of the circumstances.

There are many instances where women have been elevated from the stage to rank and affluence, and if beauty, diginity of mind, and accomplishments could entitle their possessor to such an alliance, Mercandotti is worthy of that good fortune. Perhaps, in the present case, there is not so much inequality, in some respects, as in the former cases, and we are certain, if the affair be honourably terminated, as we believe it is, it will be soon forgotten, and the fair Mercandotti will do honour to the choice, and add to the happiness of her favoured admirer. Lavish as fortune has been to him, this last gift may prove the most bountiful of all. For our country friends, we must describe Mademoiselle Mercandotti as a beautiful Spanish girl, with a small and delicate person, formed with perfect symmetry, her face rather pensive and interesting in its expression, with eyes dark, beaming, and intelligent—

——Speaking to the soul,
Which struggles through, and chastens down the whole.

Of the gentleman, we shall briefly for the present say, his fortune in the funds produce an income of 25,000*l.* a year.

Morning Paper.

DRAMATIC TRAVELS.

The Deligence from Paris to Lyons.

Madame de Staël (and hers is the best name I know to lead off an essay) declared, that were she going to the gallows, she would be busied all the way in scrutinizing the characters of her fellow-convicts. No doubt, she was thinking of the old times, when one was sure to meet with good company, and plenty of it, in a trip to the guilotine. Not being over-particular, I must prefer, for the scene of my observations, a vehicle of less *dispatch*; I should be a deal too absorbed in number One to be at all dramatic. Such scenes are rather too much for a joke—and I here may mention having been for the first time highly disgusted with the facetious Pierce Egan, for representing the last scene of the condemned in one of his variegated caricatures. No—give me a *Deligence*, that pleasant misnomer, that with sixteen, eighteen, nay, twenty passengers, stowed in three cabins, and a parachute-looking affair called a Cabriolet, at top, together with I know not how many tons weight of baggage, rolls along the pavé at the rate of two-miles-and-a-half per hour, stoppages non-included. "Didst ever see a Diligence?"—Wert thou ever, then, at Chelsea or Battle-bridge, at Greenwich or Brook-Green fair?—Saw'st thou the elephant's vehicle and habitation, or that of the lions?—"Walk in, gentlemen!"—You may remember these. Such is a Diligence! And lumbering vehicles as they are, enough indeed to drown any John Bull in a flood of spleen, yet, let me tell you, the yard of the *Messageries Royales* beats out and out your *White Horses Cellar*. or your *Swan with Two Necks*. I don't talk of Portsmouth, or Liverpool, or voyages in the sea-way, for "that beats Banagher," as we Irishmen say; but in the quiet, well-behaved, rowley-powley mode of travelling on dry land, the very sublime of tantalization is the *Messageries*. Only suppose one of our island brethren dropt there, one of those fellows, greedy of travel, with the organ of space protruding like a horn from the midst of his forehead, with what feelings must he pe-

rus[illegible]the inscriptions on the Diligence and over the *bureaus*,—to Bayonne and Madrid—to Lyons, Turin, Milan, Rome, &c.—to Strasburg, Munich, Vienna—to Berlin—to St. Petersburg. Lord bless you, sir, 'twould be as much as his life's worth!

"*En route*," cries the conducteur, "*Montez, Messieurs*;" but before getting in, and, consequently, describing my company, I must premise that the Diligence has five horses;—'tis strange, but I have always found that French postilions, like poets, (is it poets?) delight in odd numbers. For many a cogitative post was this point a subject of puzzle and annoyance to me. I asked the reason of all and every postilion; they shook their enormous cues, but answered nothing, till, at last, one fellow, more knowing than the rest, told me, with a sly look at his legboxes, that the odd horse was for his boots. This reason was fully adequate.

Being all seated, we trotted off, and ere the coach reached Fontainbleau, I was in full possession of the country, profession, and opinions of my fellow-passengers. In spite of my wishing to be a bit of a republican, I never yet encountered a society, great or small, without being thoroughly convinced of the non-existence and moral impossibility of equality: go where you will, there is always a cock of the walk. There was one here—a stout, well-built, comfortable Breton, of that province of France which preserves, in character, the similarity to Old England, which its name and origin would lead us to expect. Our Breton, however, was not all English: a sharp hook nose, and jaw of more than ordinary dimensions, bespoke the Frenchman. He accosted us all gaily, without any of that long ice-breaking conversation about the weather, which generally occupies the first half-hour of our stage-coach journeys. Of the postilions, peasants, conducteur, &c. he demanded divers questions out of the window in an authoritative tone, designating them with a supercilious *tu*. Sweet second person singular!—not when thus flung to a menial or inferior, but when the fascinating lip of the foreign fair allows, and replies with the endearing monosyllable.—Reader, if thou intendest to act the *gallant traveller*, a kind now the most fashionable amongst us, and strangely omitted by Sterne, and if in thy first adventure thine ears are saluted with the novel and delightful sounds of *mon cœur—je suis à vous, &c. &c*, believe them not. One *tu*, one *va*, one *va-t-en*, is worth a thousand pathetic sentences and protestations, unless, indeed,—the lady should go so far as to call you her good friend, her *bon ami*, for that denotes a conquest won.—Strange! that so vivacious a nation should use, in appearance, the coldest terms of endearment, should mark their affection by one syllable, and its highest point by three.—"*Ma respectable amie*," writes St. Preux to Julie.—What a sentence for an English lover to preface a love-letter with!—"My respectable friend!",---O Jehu!

The worthy Breton had received answers from, that is, made acquaintance with, all the inmates of our rumbling tabernacle, save and except one, an English dandy, who as yet had not recovered confidence enough in strange company to trust his mouth with French. He however, shewed his affability and wish to be conversable by admiring with his eyes and fingers the furpelisse of the Breton. Having felt it for some time, he demanded what it was made of?—"Wolfskin."—To which, in the true dandy chain of argument, the Englishman redemanded, where such was to be had, and what it would cost?—"*Un coup de fusil*?" said the Breton.—"And there are such animals here?" said the Briton.—"Sure as a gun, in Bretagne," said the other.—About ten minutes had elapsed, when my dandy drew out his memorandum book, as by stealth, and noted down—Mem.—*Wolves in Brittany*.

In the corner opposite to me sat an old corporal of the *Ex*, or imperial guard, as I soon found out, when the view of the little inn at Cour de France, where Napoleon passed the night of the surrender of Paris, and the Chateau of Fontainbleau, the scene of the Emperor's first abdication, led us to talk of the great man. The corporal had been in Spain, and in Russia, and at Leipsic he had bidden adieu for a while to the *grande armée*, having got heartily tired of fighting all day, and accompanying the Emperor all night with torches. I envied the rogue's situation of holding a candle to Napoleon. He added, that his regiment had been *ecrasé*, annihilated at Vaterloo; that, as one of the ex-guard, he could not hope to be again employed; and that he was returning to Nismes, his native town to turn his sword into a ploughshare. Yet he did not speak as a thorough Bonapartist whose extreme and uncompromising admirers are now, I have remarked, for the most part confined to England. Like almost all the French *militaires*, he had grown not a little ashamed of the later invasions of Napoleon; and he had made that progress in impartiality, which the ignorant generally do, who never arrive farther than common-place. He hated the English mortally, and told me so, for which I honoured him internally, externally striving to put on a smile of contempt; and the fellow was deeply read in the twenty volumes of the "Victoires et Conquêtes des Francais," which he quoted, chapter and verse, to my frequent discomfiture, who could by no means cope with the twenty volumes.

To complete my *dramatis personæ*, I should describe the bodkins, otherwise the occupiers of the middle seats, who, however, exchanged places now and then with other and divers wights from the cabriolet, *a parte post* and *a parte ante*, as Mr. Coleridge would describe them. The bodkins proper, consisted of a young gentleman and his wife, both of whom (for in France, in forty-nine cases out of fifty, the gray mare is the better horse) had a little time since established an iron-foundry on the banks of the Loire, through the means of English capital, English machinery, and English workmen: an hundred of the latter, he informed me, he had transported from Wales and Staffordshire to his manufactory near La Charité: the rogues did well, but liked the wine too much. He spoke of England, and Mr. Crachy, the *roi de fer*. The little man, and his little wife, talked, looked, and breathed nothing less than iron, which, with the brass of the corporal and the Breton, left us Englishmen to look rather *soft* in such metallic company.

I never yet was in diligence, stage, or pup lick vehicle, that each passenger did not vow, that it was the narrowest and most uncomfortable one he ever was in; this consequently was ejaculated and echoed, *nem. con*, the responses of the bodkins being the longest and most querulous, "Last year," said the man of iron, "there was delightful travelling, and cheap, by the voiture of the Master of the Posts, that brought one in two night to Lyons; but our blessed government, which meddles with every thing was bribed by a round sum of money from the Diligence-office to put a stop to the competition So now we pay double, and take double the time—the blessed effects of legitimacy. This is not the way they manage matters in England." The Breton being an Ultra and a Bourbonist, kindled at the world *legitimacy*, as did the corporal at the mention of England, and they growled their invectives in such unison, that it was impossible to understand either. "It's the way with you all," continued the surviving voice of the Breton; "all you *sacrés nègocians et fabriquans*, damned merchants and manufacturers, are insurrectionists, and carbonari, and wish the downfall of your legitimate Sovereigns." The little man, instead of repelling the accusation, grinned assent, and began to open his case by the *Guerre d' Espagne*. Here they fell to it tooth and nail, the Breton quoting the *Drapeau Blanc* to prove that Bessieres had taken Madried, and his antagonist bringing forward the *Constitutionnel* to prove the fleets and armies that England was preparing to defend the Peninsula withal. Here the corporal broke in, "*je voudrais bien voir Messieurs les Anglais encore une fois en Espague*." I observed, "he might perhaps have that pleasure.." The corporal, skilled in his art, knew the ground he held was weak; so he took up an ironical position. "But the English, it must be allowed," said he, "are good soldiers, they fight almost as well as the Russians." "Why," said I, with a lucky memory at the moment, "which of your regiments was it, that beat so gallantly the Russian Imperial Guards at Austerlitz?"—"Twas my own," said the soldier with kindling enthusiasm; "it was the chasseurs of the imperial guard that *culbutaient*, upset, the Russians at Austerlitz."—"You yourself belonged to that regiment? then you must have been also in Portugal at the passage of the Esla? The corporal answered "*Oh, oui*,"; with a most involuntary accent, it being there that Lord Paget overthrew and cut up the said *chasseurs* with notable slaughter; "But we were out numbered," continued he "as we always were when beaten—at Toulouse, for instance, were you not double our number?"—"Perhaps so, but you were beaten at Talavera, you were double our number, yet were repulsed." The corporal was about to reply, when he was taken in flank by my dandy compatriot with a burst of French and English, but so mingled and so uncouthly pronounced, that neither of us knew what to make of it. It' however, interrupted an argument which might have gone farther then was agreeable.

Thus we jogged on through the wild and rocky tract beyond Fontainbleau, the beautiful town of Nemours, and Montargis when night overtook us. Thence the next day, along the Loire to Nevers, where we were assailed by myriads of those manufacturers of bead purses, bead cords, and bead every thing, selling for sous what cost shillings in England, The Loire is broad and grand, but it possesses no beauty,—I was going to observe great rivers seldom do, but the Rhine occurred, and saved me from an assertion which France and Italy would allow. We had lost our bodkins, and here took in others, people of the country, who joined the corporal in relating feats of the French arms, and bearing testimony to each other's veracity mutually. Their vaunts, however, did not interfere with me, as here the Austrians were concerned, being encamped for a long time in 1814, they on one side of the Loire and Davoust on the other, in a state of truce nominally, but really in continual perils to the Germans from the hatred, sagacity, and courage of the French peasantry. Roanne was generally the scene of these short and sanguinary struggles. Here we passed a beautiful bridge of Napoleon's not yet over the Loire, but at the side of it. I forgot to mention that we had passed through Moulins, nay through its very market-place, as mean and dirty a hole as ever was hallowed by sentiment. To look for Maria was in vain; the girls of the Bourbonnais are not pretty, and French girls know how to console themselves in better ways than Maria with her pipe. Neither Dandy, Breton, nor Corporal, had ever read the Sentimental Journey; so I was left to a long soliloquy on Sterne and sentiment,—"all that sort of thing and every thing in the world."—Mounting Tarare, and rolling down to Lyons, little conversation passed worth recording; we entered the second capital of France, and found it in a devil of an uproar—it was the funeral of the God Mercury, the Deity of Commerce, whose obsequies seven or eight hundred youths had followed: and they had finished by casting poor Commerce, into the Rhone, to the great annoyance and occupation of the police.

New Monthly Magazine.

Curling Party.—On Saturday afternoon, (Feb. 1) a party of curlers assembled on the Clyde above Rutherglen Bridge. Towards evening, a dispute arose concerning the game, which went to a great length. They stopped the play, and two pugilists among them offered battle to each other, and threw off their coats, while about twenty of the rest made a ring for the champions. In the midst of the bustle, the ice on which they were standing suddenly gave way, and the whole group were immersed in the water Fortunately they were near the bank, and a number of people had collected on hearing the warm contention. A singular scene now took place. The lassies were tearing their hair, running to the water, and throwing their handkerchiefs and bed gowns to their sweethearts. Oh! Jamie; Oh! Johnie; and O! Tamie, was heard in all directions. Some swam, some were pulled out, and some caught hold of the flat boats till they were relieved. One in this condition cried out to his sweet heart to relieve him. "I'll no fash," was the reply, "you gaed awa' we' Kate last night up the water, and wad na speak to me; that's to learn ye, lad." Fortunately they all escaped with a good ducking, and getting their choler completely cooled. The sight of so many drenched beings making their way home was rather a comical spectacle, and the two bruisers were first off the field.

Anecdote of the Lord Chancellor—Lord Eldon tells with pleasure the difficulties with which, in his early days, he was surrounded, and over which he triumphed. We give an account of his early success, as he related it himself at table to a friend:—"Yes," says the Lord Chancellor, "and I borrowed thirty pound to go to the northern circuit, but *I got no briefs*. And, Sir, I borrowed another thirty, but met with no return. After some time at this game I had determined to borrow no more; when I was prevailed on by a friend to try again, and did so. At York I had a junior, brief, and Davenport, then a leading counsel of the circuit, was to state the case to the jury. The cause was called on in the morning, and Davenport was engaged in the Crown Court; "I." says the Chancellor "begged the Judge to postpone it; but he replied, "You must lead. Mr. Scott." And I did so, it was an action for an assault: two Yorkshire ladies had quarrelled at cards; a scuffle ensued; and one of them was turned off her chair on the ground: this was the nature of the assault. "It happened." proceeds the Chancellor, "that I set the Court in a roar of laughter, and succeeded for my client, retainers began to flow in and the prospect brightened. On proceeding to Carlisle, a fortunate circumstance occurred. I had retired early to bed the night before the assizes, when I was roused by a knock at my door; on getting up I found Mr.——, the solicitor, with a large brief in his hand; he observed that a cause was coming on in the morning, and the leading counsel were all too much engaged to read so large a brief. 'You must take it, Mr. Scott:' I hesitated, as Davenport and others had declined it, and expressed my doubt of being able to accomplish the task. He pressed me, and by the little light, as the attorney put the brief (it was a *thick* brief) into my hand, I saw written on it. 'Mr. Scott; twenty guineas.' This was not to be refused, and I said. 'Well I'll promise to read your brief, and state its substance.' 'That's all we want,' replied the solicitor: so I dressed myself and read it: the next day I succeeded in the cause, and never wanted briefs again.—*Brighton Gazette.*

DR. RADCLIFFE.

(From the Retrospective Review.)

Dr. Radcliffe was never married, and dying without children, he made the University of Oxford his principal heir. His friends observing the accumulation of his vast wealth, recommended marriage to him, and pointed on the daughter of a wealthy citizen. The Doctor had a most ungallant hatred of the whole sex, which, on this occasion, he however consented to overcome. Accordingly, his advances were made in due form, peculiary arrangements nearly finished, and the marriage almost fixed, when the experienced eye of the Doctor made a discovery in his intended bride, which produced the following letter:—

"Sir,—The honour of being allied to so good and wealthy a person as Mr. S.——d, has pushed me upon a discovery that may be fatal to your quiet, and your daughter's reputation, if not timely prevented. Mrs. Mary is a very deserving gentlewoman; but you must pardon me, if I by no means think she is fit to be my wife, since she is another man's already, or ought to be In a word, she is no better and no worse than actually pregnant, which makes it necessary that she be disposed of to him that has the best claim to her affections. No doubt you have power enough over her to bring her to confession, which is by no means the part of a physician. As for my part, I shall wish you much joy of a new son in-law, when known, for I am by no means qualified to be of so near a kin. *Hanging and marrying*, I find, go by destiny, and I might have been guilty of the first had I not so narrowly escaped the last. My best services to your daughter, whom I can be of little use to as a physician, and of much less in the quality of a suitor. The daughter of so wealthy a gentleman as Mr. S.——d. can never want a husband, therefore the sooner you bestow her the better, that the young *Hans en Kelder* may be born in wedlock, and have the right of inheritance to so large a patrimony. You'll excuse me for being so very free with you; for though I cannot have the honour of being your son-in-law, I shall ever take pride in being among the number of your friends; who am, Sir, your most obedient servant, "JOHN.RADCLIFFE".

The Doctor was, however, a favourite of the female sex, and not always the injured person. Among others, he attracted the notice of a lady of quality, whose individuality is now lost under the name of Lady Betty. She contrived to be out of order week after week, and at last fairly exhausted the patience of the Doctor at being sent for on so many trifling occasions. Whereupon he told her father, that it was his opinion, that her ladyship stood more in need of a confessor than a physician, for he was convinced her mind was more distempered than her body. But it was in vain that the Doctor was dull and avoided his patient—he was, at last informed by means of the lady's maid, that he alone must be that confessor.

Hereupon he gave his attendance, to hear what she had to say, which made a discovery that struck him with amazement. How to answer her directly he knew not, for she had made a sort of ambiguous confession, which had only pointed out her great respect for a certain person with any name; he thereupon told her, "that her case was somewhat difficult, but he did not doubt to ease her of all her anxieties on that account, in a month's time." Accordingly, the young lady formed an inconceivable joy to herself; but the Doctor immediately laid the whole affair before the Lord of———, her father, with a caution to him not to let the daughter know he was any wise apprised of it, since it was in his power to prevent her flinging herself away with a man much beneath her, by a speedy contract of marriage with some person of equal extraction: this advice was readily embraced and gratefully acknowledged, and the lady, who is now living, and one of the best of wives, was married to a nobleman, who had made pretensions to her for several months before this discovery, within the time limited, which at once absolved the Doctor of his promise, and showed his inviolable attachment to the reputations and interest of his friend and benefactor.

The inexorable Doctor was made to suffer in his turn. In a visit which he paid to a young female patient, of great beauty, wealth, and rank, he was so smitten with her charms, as to make him stand in need of a physician himself. He altered his liveries, ordered a new coach, and disclosed his love. The ungrateful woman ridiculed his attachment, and made a good story of it to Sir Richard Steel. The consequence was, that our Æsculapius cuts a laughable figure in the forty-fourth number of the *Tatler*. Dr. Radcliffe, consoled himself with his old friends and his old wine.

THE KING.—Extract of a letter from Brighton, Thursday, March 13:—

"We have great pleasure in stating that the very painful symptoms which accompanied the relapse of his Majesty's *inveterate* and annoying enemy have subsided, and that there is a fair prospect of complete convalescence in a few days. Notwithstanding the inconvenience which his Majesty sustained by the change of residence in the gout to a new quarter (the wrist), and the pain felt there on Sunday and on Monday, the King, whose duties, as we have before observed, are no sinecure, never for one moment lost sight of them, nor detained a messenger longer than was absolutely necessary to answer the dispatches sent by the Ministers. The King's attention to business is proverbial. He will even quit the circle in his drawing room, however select and extensive it may be, at eleven o'clock in the evening, and retire to his bureau, and remain at *the desk* until *one*, *two*, or *three* in the morning, as the occasion may require.—His Majesty has purchased from Mr. Hall, the apothecary, his house, which is to be thrown into the Pavilion ground, for 11,000*l.*, and such a portion of ground on which the Castle Tavern now stands as will serve to build a mansion for Mr. Hall, to cost the King 4,000*l.* This is thought a good bargain for Mr. H."

A Curious document has just been published, by order of the House of Commons, It is an account of the sums of money given or bequeathed by individuals towards the reduction of the National Debt, up to the 5th January, 1823. The following is a list of these donations and bequests:—

Jas. Burgis, 1st Aug. 1809, 200*l.* 3 per cents.

Admiral Peter Rainier, 1st February, 1810, 11'488*l.* 8s. and on the 5th April, 1819, 187*l.* 9s. 3d.

Anna Maria Reynolds, 1st May, 1816, in

stock of various descriptions, to the amount of 35,996*l.* 7s. 4d. sterling.

Anonymous 1st May, 1816, 10*l.*—Ditto, 5th July, 1818, 5*l.*—Ditto, 5th April 1822, 300*l.*

Richard Quarlermain, 5th April, 1822, 100*l*

Major Thomas Gamble, 5th July, 1822, 14,300*l.* Navy Five per Cents.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the undress of the Infantry, to consist in future—Short Jacket, single breasted with gold or silver lace, sash, &c. blue foraging cap, gray overalls, with red seams.

The late investigation unto Lord Portsmouth's soundness of mind cost seven hundred pounds a day—in the whole about twenty thousand pounds!

CABRIOLETS IN LONDON—Cabriolets, like those used in Paris, (says a morning paper of yesterday), are to be introduced in London in a few days. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Cabriolet is nothing more than our one-horse chaise, with a hood as a shelter from the rain.—"The coachmen are to be seated," a correspondent informs us, "at a little distance from the passengers; and in order to render this circumstance palatable, the proprietors of the cabriolets set forth, that none but men of acknowledged good *character* shall be employed, who are also to be provided with decent clothes by their employers; likewise the men are to be *shaved* every morning, and compelled to have three clean shirts on a week. But the greatest attraction will be a saving of *fourpence* in a mile. The proprietors of the Cabriolet not requiring more than eightpence per mile. Another advantage is, that the safety of the passengers has been considered, in fact if the horse should trip or even fall down, the person seated in the Cabriolet cannot be thrown out. With respect to being *hired*. they will take their *stands*, and have *numbers* similar to hackney coaches. In cases of emergency, in order to admit three persons, provided one of them can handle the reins, the coachman will ride behind."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 16.

LITERARY INTELIGENCE.

M. TULLII CICERONIS DE REPUBLICA QUÆ SUPERSUNT.

EDENTE ANGELO MAIO, VATICANÆ BIBIOTHECÆ PRÆFECTO.

(Continued from our last.—Page 517.)

In speaking of the changes to which the kingly form of government is liable, Scipio makes these excellent obs ervations.

"When a king has begun to act unjustly. that kind of government forthwith changes to a tyranny of very evil kind, though bordering on a very good one. If the nobles succeed in crushing him, which usually happens, then follows an aristocracy, which is the next to a monarchy; for there is something resembling the power of a good king in a council of chief men, advising for the welfare of the people. But if the people of themselves have put to death or banished the tyrant, as long as they retain sense and dis cretion, so long they act moderately, rejoice in that which they have themselves achieved, and are willing to preserve a common wealth, which has been of their own establishing. Not so, if they have done violence to a just king, or spoiled him of his kingdom; or even, as hath frequently fallen out, have tasted the blood of the nobles, and trampled the whole state-under their feet; then beware, lest thou suppose it easier to still the raging of the sea, or to arrest the progress of a conflagration, than to put a stop to the fury of an unbridled multitude."

Then follows, from the eighth book, of Plato's Republic, the admirable description of a thorough ochlocracy; for it is no more to be termed a democracy, than a despotism is to be called a monarchy. From the extreme of popular liberty the natural transition is to as extreme a servitude under either one or a few.

"Thus a government is tossed about and caught up, like a ball, from one to another; from kings to tyrants; from them again to the nobles or the people; from whom either factions or tyrants again receive it; so that it whirls round and round in a perpetual change."

The conclusion is that.'

"Although of the three simple kinds of government, the kingly is much the best; yet this also will be excelled by the government which is equally mixed up and tempered of the three. For in a commonwealth it is well that some thing should be pre-eminent and royal; that something should be assigned to the authority of the principal men; that certain points should be reserved for the will and judgment of the multitude. This constitution, in the first place, has a certain equability of right, which free men will not long be contented to want; and in the next, it has firmness and stability because the other kinds of government are easily convertible into their opposite faults; so that out of a king we have a despot, from an aristocracy a faction, and from a democracy a misrule and anarchy; and that the kinds themselves are easily changeable into each other; which in that tempered and blended system does not happen, except it be through some great mismanagement of the principal men in a state. For here is no cause for change, where each is firmly settled in his own place and degree, and has nothing beneath that may slip from under, and betray him to his downfall and ruin."

In the second book of these Dialogues, there is a distinction made between a state in which the three kinds are mixed, and one in which they are not only mixed but blended together. He seems to think, that although a perpetual (and if a perpetual much more an hereditary) monarchy may be mixed with the other two forms, yet it cannot be blended with them. The reason of this supposde impossibility may be discovered in what Montesquieu has observed,—that the ancients were unacquainted with the right distribution of the three kinds of power, the legislative, the judicial and the executive under kingly government, and therefore could not form to themselves a just idea of a monarchy. Hume, who, in the English contitution, saw what Cicero supposed impracticable,—the three forms of government, not only mixed but fused together under an hereditary monarchy, saw in it also this just distribution of the three kinds of power; and was accordingly led to conclude, and that not without reason, that an hereditary prince, a nobility without vassals, and a people voting by their representatives, form the best monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.

In this second book, of which there remains much less than of the first, Scipio traces the Roman government through its different stages. We shall do no more than extract a few of the most remarkable sentences in it.

"Cato said of the Roman government, that it excelled that of other states, inasmuch, as it had not, like them, been the contrivance of a single man, but the result of the combined wisdom of many men, and the experience of many ages."

The editor observes in a note, that "the same is said by the Britons of their commonwealth." "Sic fere Britanni politici de suâ republicâ loquuntur:" and we trust they say it with truth.

"This is the very main point of civil prudence; to discern the turns and windings in the career of a commonwealth; so that when you are thoroughly acquainted with all its bearings, you may be able to keep it in its course, and not be at a loss in any emergency, but provide beforehand for the occurrences as they shall arise."

"L. Brutus shook off from his fellow citizens that hard yoke of unjust servitude; who, though he was a private man, held up the whole commonwealth; and first taught us that in this city we are none of us private men."

We do not much admire the editor's note on this latter passage, though it is well enough adapted to the meridian in which it was produced.

"As soon as this king (he has been speaking of a just king) has turned aside to an unjust exercise of his power, he immediately becomes a tyrant, than which no animal can be conceived more foul and loathsome, and detestable in the sight of gods and men; who, though he be in shape a man, yet, in the fierceness and heinousness of his demeanour, surpasses the wildest beast upon the earth. For how can he be properly termed a man, who acknowledges no communion of right with any of human kind—who would fain have nothing to associate him with humanity?"

In the character of L. Valerius Potitus and M. Horatius Barbatus, we have in five words a description of the most valuable members of a free state. "Hominum concordiæ causâ sapienter populatum." Men who for the sake of maintaining the general agreement, preserve, without forfeiting their wisdom, the favour of the people.

"Do not let that escape you, which I said at the beginning; that unless there be this equable balancing of right, and office, and duty, so that there be power enough with the magistrates, authority in the council of the principal men, and liberty in the people, it is not possible for a state to be secured from revolution and change."

There are but few fragments of the third and fourth books remaining in the manuscrip. They were taken up with the second day of the Dialogue, during which Fannius appears to have been absent. In the third, the speakers were engaged in a discussion on the abstract principles of justice, which Plato with more propriety made the introduction to his ideal Republic than Cicero subjoined to his account of a real one. The truth is, Cicero was to Plato nearly what Virgil was to Homer. He was willing to take from him as much as he could; but scarcely knew where to bestow his borrowed riches when he had got them. In the fourth book,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

e conversation turned on the manners and discipline in a state.

The fifth and sixth comprised the third and last day of the discourse. In the fifth the relics become inconsiderable indeed. Of the other, which it appears from one of Cicero's letters to Atticus, contained instructions for a statesman, there is nothing left here: but the dream of Scipio, probably the best part of it, has come down to us through other channels.

The editor has illustrated the text with notes, which are equally creditable to his diligence and learning. He has further endeavoured to supply some of the deficiencies in the Dialogues by extracts from Lactantius, Augustine, Nonius, and other writers, by whom they had been explained, or referred to in particular passages and words; but candidly owns his belief, that there are yet other remains of them to be discovered in the writings of those two fathers of the church. Much, however as we respect the industry and erudition which have been here employed, we should recommend the printing of the fragments without any addition, and the dispersing of them widely through those nations on the continent of Europe, which have most need to be reminded of the great truths which they enforce. They seem to have emerged at the present juncture almost providentially to admonish all parties of those first principles of policy; that as, on the onehand, legitimate power cannot long be retained without wise concessions to the will and judgment of the people—for that it will otherwise inevitably lead to despotism, debasing to all, but most of all to those by whom it is exercised—so on the other, the popular will and judgment, if they be not moderated and directed by the counsels of those whose station in life, intellectual attainments, and virtues, entitle them to the name of "principes," can be productive only of universal confusion and misery.

It may naturally be asked whether every one does not already know this to be very true? No doubt every one does; but it is one thing to know this, and another to hear Cicero starting up in the Vatican from a sleep of near 2000 years, and proclaiming it afresh to the world.

PENAL JURISPRUDENCE.—MR. ROSCOE'S NEW WORK.

The following extract, after dwelling on the undeniable fact that no system of laws, can in all cases, and under all circumstances, involve the certainty of the offender's detection and his consequent punishment, recommends the wisdom and policy of making up as far as possible for the defects of human institutions, by impressing upon the criminal's mind the conviction of a supreme and superintending Being—in other words, of instilling into his mind religious and moral principle as a guide and restraint upon his conduct.

"It does not appear that the advantages of moral and religious discipline, as contrasted with legal injunctions, restraints, and punishments, are duly appreciated by those who disregard the former, and rely solely on the latter for the prevention of crimes. If the infliction of human punishments were as *certain* as their promulgation, crimes would be prevented altogether. 'No man,' as has justly been observed, 'would commit a crime if he knew that others were watching him, who would detect, apprehend, and punish him.' 'Was the sword of justice,' says another writer, 'pointed continually at his breast, could he see the arm of the law suspended over him, with a certainty of its striking the moment he should transgress, it is probable the most wicked and depraved would be deterred. No man would pull down a tower upon his own head, however great his desire might be for the plunder to be afforded by its fall.' But as it is impossible for any government to institute such a system of laws as can detect and punish all offences, the daring criminal perceives the imperfection; and trusting to his own precautions, and availing himself of time and circumstance, flatters himself with the prospect of impunity. Not so with the denunciations of divine punishment; which, when duly impressed on the mind, possess a sanction at which mere human authority can never arrive & bring with them that *certainty of detection*, and *certainty of punishment*, which alone can *in all cases*, and *under all circumstances*, prevent the perpetration of crime. If then we are once able to produce upon the mind, a thorough conviction of the existence of *one supreme, intelligent, superintending Being*, the Creator of all things, who sees through all his works, and perceives the deepest recesses of the human heart, and who *will reward or punish every one according to his deeds*, this will not only remedy the defects in mere human institutions, by providing that continual inspection, discovery, and punishment, which such institutions endeavour in vain to supply; but will correct innumerable offences of every kind, which they do not pretend to punish, and which are wholly beyond their reach. Nor is the inculcation of such principles and feelings to be despaired of, even amongst the most hardened offenders, as long as reason and understanding remain. The seeds of them are sown in every human bosom; and though too often chilled, neglected, and trampled upon, require only favourable circumstances to call them into growth. At such a proposition as no one can revolt, so the consequences derived from it, no one can deny. This is, in fact, an internal monitor against the perpetration of crimes, when human laws, and pains, and penalties, are of no avail. These impressions are of universal obligation, and operate alike *at all times and seasons*. Their truth is attested by the conscience of the most depraved criminal; nor can that conscience, however long degraded and suppressed, ever be destroyed. It waits only for the friendly hand, that shall hold up to it the mirror of its own deformity, and disclose to it the horrors of its situation. To inflict, therefore, on our fellow men, the brute discipline of corporal punishment, which instead of inducing them to their real good, excites in them only the passions of pride, obstinacy, hatred, and revenge; and to neglect those means which alone can accomplish the object at which we aim, and whilst we reclaim the wicked from the evil of their ways, *secure ourselves from the consequences of their crimes*, seems as inconsistent with common sense, as it is repugnant to the precepts of the religion we profess."

Poetry.

FROM THE ETONIAN.

'In many a strain of grief and joy,
My youthful spirit sung to thee;
But I am now no more a boy,
And there's a gulph 'twixt thee and me.
Time on my brow has set his seal—
I start to find myself a man,
And know that I no more shall feel
As only boyhood's spirit *can*.

And now I bid a long adieu
To thoughts that held my heart in thrall,
To cherish'd dreams of brightest hue,
And thee—the brightest dream of all.
My footsteps rove not where they rov'd,
My home is chang'd and, one by one,
The "old, familiar" forms I lov'd
Are faded from my path—and gone.

I launch into life's stormy main,
And 'tis with tears—but not of sorrow,
That pouring thus my parting strain,
I bid thee, as a bride, good morrow.
Full well thou know'st I envy not
The heart it is thy choice to share;
My soul dwells on thee, as a thought
With which no earthly wishes are.
* * * * * *
It is my Joy, it is my pride
To picture thee in bliss divine;
A happy and an honour'd bride,
Blest by a fonder love than mine.
Be thou to me a holy spell,
A bliss by day—a dream by night'—
A thought on which his soul shall dwell,—
A cheering and a guiding light,

His be thy heart,—but while no other
Disturbs his image at its core,
Still think of me as of a brother,
I'd not be lov'd, nor love thee, more.
For thee each feeling of my breast
So holy—so serene shall be.
That when thy heart to his is prest,
'Twill be no crime to think of me.

I shall not wander forth at night,
To breathe thy name—as lovers would?
Thy form, in visions of delight,
Not oft shall break my solitude.—
But when, at morn or midnight hour,
I commune with my God, alone,
Before the throne of Peace and Power
I'll blend thy welfare with my own.

And if, with pure and fervent sighs,
I bend before some lov'd one's shrine,
When gazing on her gentle eyes,
I shall not blush to think of thine.
Thou, when thou meet'st thy love's caress,
And when thy children climb thy knee,
In thy calm hour of happiness,
Then sometimes—*sometimes* think of *me*.'

ON FIRST HEARING CARADORI SING EXTEMPORE—BY THE REV. J. BOWLES.

Spirt of Beauty and of heavenly song!
No longer seek in vain mid the loud throng,
'Mid the discordant tumults of mankind,
One spirit, gentle as thyself, to find.

Oh! listen, and suspend thy upward wings,
Listen—for hark! 'tis Caradori sings;
Hear—on the cadence of each thrilling note,
Airs, scarce of earth, and sounds seraphic float.

See, in the radiant smile that lights her face;
See, in that form a more than magic grace;
And say (repaid for every labour past),
"Beautiful Spirit, *thou art found at last.*"

EPIGRAM.

On the Duke of Wellington having lodged some shot in Lord Granville's nose instead of a Pheasant

The Gallant Duke, who conquered France and Spain,
To Britain (laurel-crowned) returns again;
And not content with shooting all his *foes*,
He makes his *friends* pay for it thro' the nose.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their orders.*